The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT $1.50 per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

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The Columbian.

J. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1885.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIX, NO 46
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIX, NO 39

RATES OF ADVERTISING

	1 W	2 W	1 M	2 M	3 M	6 M	1 Y
1 inch	$ 75	1 25	1 50	2 50	3 50	4 50	7 00
2 "	1 50	2 00	2 25	4 00	4 75	7 50	12 00
3 "	2 00	2 75	3 50	5 00	6 50	10 00	16 00
4 "	2 50	3 50	4 50	7 00	8 00	12 00	19 00
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1 column	8 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	80 00

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Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,160,710
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Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand
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Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
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And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda
Almost as Palatable as Milk.
The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.
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DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL has made the following cures, proof of which the proprietors can furnish on application.

Toothache	in	5 Minutes
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Prices and specimens of other designs sent to any address.
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BLOOMSBURG PA.
May 4-1f

SELECT STORY.

MISS MIDFERN'S WEDDING.

BY HELEN FORREST GRAVES.

"Father said that railroad would bring no good to us," said Martha Midfern, "and now his words have come true."

There had been a railroad accident on the "Black Rock and Reensevoort Line." The engineer had been killed at his post, the telescoped train had caught fire, one person was taken up for dead, and all the rest was more or less bruised, wounded and terrified; and by way of sequel to the rest, Miss Midfern's barn was burned to the ground, with all the newly-garnered store of hay, and the new patent reaper, which had cost such a sum of money. The farm house itself had narrowly escaped: the cattle being at pasture were fortunately unhurt.

Miss Midfern never had been a nervous woman, but she was a little pale as she stood on the front porch, looking at the wrecking train, whose hands were hard at work.

"How's the young man?" said Mrs. Dulcimer, who lived on the nearest farm.

"He's better," said Miss Midfern.

Mrs. Dulcimer sighed. Even in a railway accident luck seemed to go on the opposite side of the boundry fence, which separated the two estates of Dulcimer and Midfern. Why, she asked herself, could not the pleasant-looking young man with the diamond studs have been flung into the arms of her four unmarried daughters instead of falling to the lot of Martha Midfern?

"Going to recover?" said Mrs. Dulcimer.

"That's what Dr. Paley hopes."

"If you want any help in nursing him—" feebly began Mrs. Dulcimer.

"Much obliged, I'm sure," promptly answered Miss Midfern; "but I don't require any assistance."

Mrs. Dulcimer made no reply, but she glanced obliquely at Miss Midfern and thought there was no danger of any man's losing his heart to that wry-faced old maid.

"If it had been my Caroline Augusta, now, or Hannah!" thought Mrs. Dulcimer, with a thrill of maternal pride.

But there is no accounting for the freaks of Cupid. Harry Sevier was young and grateful. Doctor Paley told him truthfully, that Martha Midfern's careful nursing had saved his life. And one autumn evening, in a burst of gratitude, he laid that life at the middle-aged woman's feet.

"Do you really mean it?" said Martha, who had never had a bona-fide offer of marriage in her life.

And she blushed red and white like a girl.

"Is it likely that I should jest on such a subject?" said Harry, earnestly.

"But I am older than you."

"In years, perhaps—yes. But what difference does that make?"

So Miss Martha Midfern became engaged to the handsome young Georgian whom fate had drifted to her door.

"I suppose people will laugh at me," she thought. "But there—why should I care? He loves me and I love him, and that is enough. But I guess we'd better keep the secret to ourselves just at present."

As the beautiful October woods blazed forth in their mellow autumn tints Mr. Sevier began to stroll out a little way at a time to sit on mossy boulders and dream beside merry little brooks. And one day Hannah Dulcimer came dancing home from a search after nuts in the woods.

"I've seen him, mother," said she—"the Captive Knight! The old witch has let him out of the tower for awhile. And he's as handsome as a picture! And, oh, mother, he is so nice! And he is coming here this afternoon to see the view from Apple-Tree Knoll. May I bake fresh angel cake, mother? And can Sarah Alice make some vanilla fritters?"

"What will Martha Midfern say?" uttered Mrs. Dulcimer.

"As if that signified!" gayly retorted Hannah, who was the youngest and prettiest of all the Dulcimer girls. He isn't her's, is he?"

And then she ran up stairs to brush out her auburn curls, which were blown into silky confusion by the wind, and to put into water the cluster of blue asters which Mr. Sevier had given her.

Nobody was to blame—in these unfortunate cases nobody ever is to blame. But the mischief was all done before poor Hannah Dulcimer found out that Harry Sevier was the captive of Martha Midfern's bow and spear. And Harry himself awakened at last to a consciousness of his life's mistake.

He was a Georgian gentleman, however, and honor was dearer to him even than love, so he made no sign.

Hannah, however, was less reticent and self-contained; and when Martha Midfern came over to consult Sarah Alice Dulcimer, who was a milliner by trade, as to the wedding bonnet, Hannah came into the room with red eyes and burning cheeks.

"Oh, Martha! Martha!" she sobbed, "I know it isn't maidenly, but I can't help it. I love him, and he loves me. Oh, Martha, be magnanimous and leave him to me!"

"Hannah, hold your tongue!" cried Sarah Alice, greatly scandalized.

"I can't help it!" wailed Hannah, wringing her hands and rocking to and fro like one in mortal pain. "I love him, and he loves me, and he is engaged to you, Martha Midfern! Oh, what is to be done?"

Martha turned pale. More than once some inkling of this unfortunate complication had crossed her mind, but she had dismissed it as too utterly improbable.

"He has never asked for his freedom," she said hoarsely.

"Because he is too good—too noble!" hysterically cried Hannah. "He would die sooner than forfeit his word. But you—you, Martha—you will not let him sacrifice his life. Oh, Martha, think how terrible it would be!"

"Hannah, I'm astonished at you!" said Sarah Alice. "Mother, do get her out of the room."

And poor Hannah was taken, sobbing, from the presence of the bride expectant.

Martha Midfern ordered the wedding bonnet—white shirred silk, with a wreath of white rose buds, crossed over with silvery green and white satin strings.

"It may look a little youthful," she said, "but after all, one is not married every day.

"No, to be sure," said Sarah Alice, with a sinking heart, for, naturally enough, all the sympathies of the Dulcimer family were on the side of pretty Hannah, and there had been a sort of faint hope that Miss Midfern might possibly relent in favor of her young rival.

Her thoughts were anything but pleasant, however, as she went home.

Harry Sevier was ready on the porch, but she did not join him, as would have seemed most fitting, but merely slipped in at the back way.

It seemed to her that he had never looked so young before, and as she glanced at the cherry-wood mirror in the sitting room, her own face appeared absolutely haggard and old.

"Pshaw!" said she. "How would I look in a white silk hat trimmed with white rose buds?"

Martha Midfern was a heroine in her way. A minute's serious thought settled the question. It was a bitter pill to swallow, but it was her duty. She put the bright vision of her life valiantly away from her and went out to Mr. Sevier on the porch.

"Harry," said she with a rather forced laugh, "it's always a woman's privilege to change her mind, isn't it? And I've changed mine."

He looked at her in amazement.

"What do you mean?" said he.

"I've concluded not to marry you," said Martha, blurting out her words. "I don't think we're suited. I'm better off as I am. And you—Hannah Dulcimer will make you a good little wife, I am sure."

"Martha," he said, rising hurriedly, "I have never asked to be released from our engagement, have I?"

"No," said she, sharply—"no! But don't I tell you that I've changed my mind? Let us always be friends—the best of friends—but nothing more!"

Doctor Paley came around the next day to see about buying a strip of Miss Midfern's meadow land, and Martha told him all.

He was one of those snug, comfortable, elderly gentlemen to whom it seems natural to confide all one's troubles and perplexities.

"Did I do right?" said she.

"Yes, I think you did," said Doctor Paley; but there isn't one woman in a thousand who would have acted as you did, Martha."

"To tell the truth," said Martha, "I am beginning to believe that I never really loved him, or I could not have given him up."

"My opinion exactly," said the doctor, visibly brightening.

And he pulled Miss Midfern's work basket toward him and began winding and unwinding her balls of colored silk.

"After all, he was a deal too young for me," said Miss Midfern, calmly. "I can see all these things now; I should simply have made myself ridiculous. Hannah Dulcimer is much better suited to him."

"Yes, I think so, too," said Doctor Paley, twirling the scissors around and around. "By the way, didn't you tell me that you had ordered the wedding bonnet?"

"Yes," said Miss Midfern, with a little grimace.

"And what are you going to do with it?"

"Countermand the order, I suppose," said Miss Midfern.

"Don't," said Doctor Paley.

"Eh?" said Miss Midfern.

"Wear it," said the doctor.

"Where?" said Miss Midfern?

"To your own wedding," said the doctor. "Marry me!"

"Well, I declare!" said Miss Midfern, in amazement.

"Do!" said Dr. Paley. "I've liked you this long time, but when I saw how tender and loyal you could be to that poor invalid, I found out that I loved you. Don't laugh at me—give me a chance."

"Well, I will," said Miss Midfern, swallowing a lump in her throat.

For she was only a woman, after all, and it did seem a pity that the wedding bonnet should be wasted.

And so, instead of one happy couple there were too.

"One wedding," says the proverb, "makes another."

And perhaps the same rule holds true in regard to engagements.

The improved kind of explosive recently brought to notice in foreign journals, and known as cocoa powder, is said to possess such superior value for many purposes that it has been introduced in the famous Krupp factory. It is asserted that, with equal pressure, this substance gives greater velocity to a ball than can be attained with ordinary powder, while its smoke is found to be less dense and to clear off more quickly. It is brown, or, rather, chocolate colored. In sundry tests about one-seventh less of it was required than of the ordinary kind of powder to produce given results. The merit which is especially advanced in its favor is, briefly, that of beginning its combustion moderately and steadily, and then, when the projectile has started through the bore, burning with great rapidity, and with, of course, tremendous impelling force. The method of preparation and the cost as compared with other explosives are not stated.

Little Sammy was looked upon as quite a prodigy in the Farr family. It was customary to have him show off for the entertainment of guests. One morning Mr. Farr said:

"Now, Sammy, get your Bible and read to us, beginning at the verse at which you chance to open."

This was to convince his hearers that Sammy had not been made familiar with certain chapters only.

Having opened the book, Sammy read, in loud and measured tones:

"Neither do men light a candle and put it under a bustle."

A justice in Georgia recently undertook to marry two couples at once and married both women to one of the men before he was aware of the fact. He afterward got the matter straightened out to the satisfaction of the contracting parties.

Masses of deep-sea coral, many tons in weight, which were torn from their ocean bed by the volcanic explosion in Sunda Straits two years ago, may now be seen two or three miles inland, whither they were borne by the tidal wave.

A Personal Card.

A MATTER IN WHICH THE PUBLIC SHOULD HAVE A DEAL OF INTEREST.

To the readers of the COLUMBIAN:

Why does the government spend so much money and risk so many lives in trying to capture the counterfeiter.

"Suppose he does counterfeit government bonds and notes, surely the government is rich enough to stand any loss his act may confer!"

But the individual citizen could ill afford to be put to continual financial loss if such desperadoes were left go unwhipped of justice.

It is only the valuable thing that is counterfeited; it is only in the light of purity and virtue that impurity and vice can be known. No one in these days would counterfeit a Confederate bond or note.

People who commit fraud always do it by similating the highest virtue; by preying on the cleanest reputation, by employing the fair name of virtue with which to give respectability to vice.

Let us explain: Seven or eight years ago, so we have been informed many times in public prints, a New York state gentleman was pronounced, as many millions have been pronounced before, incurably sick of an extreme disorder. By suggestions which he believed were providential, he was led to the use of a preparation which had been for several years employed by a select few physicians in New York city and one or two other prominent places. The result was that he was cured, he whom doctors without number and of conceded ability said was incurable. Having secured possession of the formula, *absolutely and irrevocably*, he determined to devote a portion of his accummulated wealth to the manufacture and sale of this remedy for the benefit of the many who suffer as he suffered, in apparent hopelessness. In less than three years, so tremendous came the demand for this remedy and so exalted the reputation, that he was obliged for his purpose to erect a laboratory and warehouse containing four and a quarter acres of flooring and filled with the most approved chemical and manufacturing devices. Probably there never was a remedy that has won such a meritorious name, such extraordinary sales and has accomplished so much good for the race.

Unprincipled parties *who flourish only upon the ruins of others*, saw in this reputation and sale an opportunity to reap a golden harvest, (not legitimately, not honorably) for which purpose they have made imitations and substitutions of it in every section of the country, and many druggists, who can make a larger profit on these imitation goods often compromise their honor by forcing a sale upon the unposted customer.

Yes, undoubtedly the manufacturers could well afford to ignore such instances of fraud so far as the effect upon *themselves* is concerned, for their remedies have a constant and unremitting sale, but they feel it to be *their duty to warn the public* against such imitations and substitutions, non-secret and otherwise. The individual who buys them and the people who countenances their sale alone suffer] in mind, body and estate therefor.

The author of some of these fraudulent practices have been prosecuted and sent to prison for their crimes, but there is another class who claim to know the formula of this remedy and one Sunday school journal, we are told, has prostituted its high and holy calling so far as to advertise that for twenty five cents it will send all new subscribers a transcript of the Warner formula! This formula, by the way, must be a wonderfully kaleidoscopic affair, for there is hardly a month passes when some paper is not issued which pretends to give the only correct formula!

The manufacturers inform us that they would be perfectly willing that the public should know what the true formula of Warner's safe cure is, (none that have been published are anything like it), but even if every man, woman and child in the United States were as familiar with this formula as with their A B C's, *they could not compound the remedy.* It is impossible to obtain the results that are wrought by this remedy if one does not have the perfect skill acquired by years of practice for compounding and assimilating the simple elements which enter into its composition.

The learned Dr. Foster, the honored head of Clifton Springs sanitarium, once said that having roughly analyzed this remedy he recognized that the elements that compose it were simple but he attributed the secret of its power to the method of its compounding, and this method no one knows except the manufacturers and no one can acquire it.

Our advice to our readers, therefore, cannot be too strongly emphasized. As you would prefer virtue to vice, gold to dross, physical happiness to physical misery, shun the imitator and refuse thereby to lend your aid financially to those who seek to get, by trading upon another's reputation and honesty, a sale for wares and goods which on their merits are fit only to be rejected as the veriest refuse. You can neither afford to patronize such people nor can you afford to take their injurious compounds into your system. When you call for Warner's Safe Cure see that the wrapper is *black with white letters* and that the wrapper and label bear an imprint of *an iron safe*, the trade mark, and that a safe is *blown in the back of the bottle* and that a perfect 1c *promissory note stamp* is over the cork. You can't be imposed on if you observe these cautions.

We have the highest respect for the remedy we have mentioned and the highest regard for the manufacturers, and we cannot too highly commend their dignified and considerate tone in relation to those who would traduce their fair name and ruin the best interest of the public in such matters.

In case of a burn or scald, the essential thing is to exclude the air from the injured member as quickly and as completely as possible. This may be accomplished by immersing the injured part in water, not too cold, and then as quickly as may be, cover with flour to the depth of an inch, if possible, withdrawing the burned part from the water only as fast as the flour can be applied, thus preventing pain. Caution: Never apply cotton, wool or cotton batting to a burn, and do not use soda on a burn unless the skin remains whole.

Progressive Euchre.

HOW THE GAME IS PLAYED—IMPORTANCE OF ETIQUETTE.

As a variation, or addition, to the regular game, the innovation known as progressive euchre possesses some claims to merit. The ordinary rules of euchre govern the game, with some obvious exceptions, and a progressive euchre party should consist of three tables, of four persons. Little strips of card board should be prepared beforehand, with a loop of ribbon by which they may be attached to the dress or coat of the player. One of these is drawn by each person. Ace is written on four cards, king on four and queen on the remaining four. Those who draw the ace slip take the ace table, which is the highest in rank; those with the king slips take the second and the queens the third table, which is the lowest in rank. One amusing part of this game is that four gentlemen may draw the slips for the same table, or four ladies, in which case they are doomed to play together, for the laws of progressive euchre are like those of "the Medes and Persians, which alter not."

The players seated at their respective tables, the game begins in earnest, and as soon as the ace table has made five points a little bell at this table is rung, which means that the other tables is to stop playing, even if they are at the very crisis of a game. This is tantalizing sometimes, and the little bell comes to be regarded as a cruel fate. On the other hand, the ace table is sometimes slow in its playing, which gives the other tables to go on making points ad infinitum. On theringing of the bell, those who have won the game at the ace table are decorated, not with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, or even the Victoria Cross, but with a small wafer, which is attached to the strip of cardboard. This couple retain their seats, while the two defeated ones move down to the king table, and the successful players at the king table move up to the ace table. The same change is made in the queen table, consequently a continual change of partners is going on at all the tables, which, with the decoration of the successful players, occasions no small amount of merriment.

Prizes are given at the close of the game. Here the ingenuity and fun of the hostess find ample scope. One prize is given to the best player, the one whose strip of cardboard bears most wafers. They should be something pretty, even

THE COLUMBIAN.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER, 27, 1885.

VICE-PRESIDENT HENDRICKS DEAD.

Just as we go to press we learn that Vice-President Hendricks died very suddenly at his residence at Indianapolis a few minutes before five o'clock, Wednesday afternoon of paralysis of the brain. Will give a full account next week.

The *Sentinel* of the 13 inst complained because the "Notice to Tax Collectors" is not published in its columns, and incidentally criticizes John B. Casey, commissioners' clerk, for advertising it over his own name. Mr. Casey has simply followed the precedent established by his predecessor in office, William Krickbaum, in so advertising this notice. We find in the files of the COLUMBIAN of August 25th 1876, a "Notice to tax collectors," signed by William Krickbaum, Commissioners' clerk. Another similar notice appeared October, 6, 1876; and another on December 21, 1877. A notice to assessors appeared November 24, 1876, with the same signature, and a notice concerning a county loan, signed in the same way, appeared September 14, 1877. Previous to Mr. Casey's incumbency there was no system in the form of publishing the notice to tax collectors. It was signed sometimes by the commissioners, sometimes by the clerk, and once, in 1878, by the county treasurer. As it is only a matter of form anyway, the slur falls short of its intended effect. The milk in the cocoanut is that Mr. Krickbaum wanted to be made commissioners' clerk and failed, hence his attacks on John B. Casey his, successful competitor.

The Scalp Law.

It would be well if all the farmers and farmer's boys in this Commonwealth knew that on the 23d of last June the Legislature passed a law for the benefit of agriculture and the protection of game, by offering a bounty $2 for every wildcat killed, $1 for every red or gray fox slain, and 50 cts, for every mink, weasel, hawk and owl. Persons killing any of the above, and desiring to avail themselves of the provisions of the law, must go before a justice of the peace with the slain bird or animal and make affidavit of the time and place of killing, or the pelt of the animal only may be produced. The justice thereon will issue a certificate directed to the Commissioners of the county in which the animal was killed, stating when, where and by whom, whereupon the Commissioners will give an order upon the County Treasurer for the sum called for. If any one fraudulently tries to collect such premiums a fine of $500 or one year's imprisonment, or both, awaits his illegal enterprise.

Patents Granted.

Patents granted to citizens of Pennsylvania on Nov. 17, 1885, and reported expressly for the COLUMBIAN by C. A. Snow & Co. Patent lawyers, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.: R. G. Nagle, Bangor, Water elevator; I. Brooke, Pottstown, Nutlock; A. Cannon, High Spire, Vegetable Cutter; H. B. Chess Pittsburg, Roll grinder; W. P. Conner, Bloomsburg, Umbrella Frame; J. L. Cousins, Kane, Heat regulator for incubators; J. H. Cremer, Braddock, Drying air. Wm. E. Depp, Brookville, Toy; J. Lee, Plymouth, Hydrant; A. B. Farquar, York, Power Hat press; B. F. Gorsuch, Martinsburg, Fifth wheel; M. H. Gray, Pittsburg, Expansion joint; W. H. Grier, Hazleton, Vehicle spring; J. T. Hambay, Pittsburg, Switch & Signal apparatus; M. C. Hawkins, Edinborough, Engine governor; A. T. Heiser, Scranton, Shovel handle; R. A. Johnston, Roller skating device; W. H. Stetson, North East. Steam engine governor; J. G. Bickel, Morton, Hydraulic brake; J. A. McConnell, Pittsburg, Cigar bunching machine; F. L. McIlvaine, Gap, Rotary Engine; G. E. Williams, Pittsburg Regulator Valve; J. A. Poist, McSherrytown, Tobacco treater; S. C. Rhodes, Bradford, Mechanism for converting motion; A. L. Rich, Allegheny, Bustle; F. W. Robershaw, Pittsburg, Hoze nozzle; J. W. Roop, Harrisburg, Barbed fence machine; W. L. Scaife, Allegheny, Tube joint; R. H. Smith, Pittsburg, Gas producer; E. A. Uehling, Bethlehem, Water circulation.

The New Tax Laws.

The theory that personal property should pay its share of taxes is a good one, but the laws at present in force do not reach the desired result. The new tax law is cumbersome, and is objectionable because it compels every man to make known his private business to the public. The Lancaster *Intelligencer* calls it an abortive law, and says:

"We judge that the new state tax law will prove a failure and that its administration will be abortive, if the blanks and instructions furnished to the assessors are a fit presentation of its plan and operation. The tax-payers are required to make out a complete statement of their affairs, according to rather confusing and obscure instructions, under pains and penalties of perjury if they falsify—and, if they decline to make return, the assessor can guess at their proper assessment, the commissioners will add 50 per cent. and the victim can appeal.

We predict that very few returns will be made under these circumstances, and the assessors will go on guessing, making assessments at their own sweet will, letting those whom they favor escape, piling it on to whom they dislike, and the inobuility and unfairness of the result will be aggravated rather than relieved by the uniform addition of fifty per cent.

The law seems to be lame and inadequate; it will not enforce itself, it is plain; and the plan it provides for its enforcement is no improvement on existing methods."

Steps have been taken in Berks county to test the constitutionality of the law, and Chester county will follow suit. A pool composed of taxpayers of the two counties has been formed to resist the law. The matter is exciting much intrest, and the unpopularity of the law is manifested in the earnest endeavors of the people to fight it down.

The Murder of John Sharpless.

THE AGED QUAKER LEAVES HIS FIRESIDE AT NIGHT TO HELP A TRAVELER IN DISTRESS, AND IS FELLED LIKE AN OX —THE UNKNOWN MAN ESCAPES.

John Sharpless, a venerable Quaker, 62 years old, who had not an enemy in the world, was decoyed from his fireside near Chester on Sunday night into a barn 100 feet from his door and brutally murdered. Mr. Sharpless was the head of the descendants of the John Sharpless who came to this country with William Penn, and the murder was committed upon land that the founder of the Commonwealth gave to the Quaker pioneer of what was to be one of the most prominent Pennsylvania families. There was no possible reason for the crime except wanton bloodthirstiness or a desire to rob or outrage. The perpetrator was either a colored man or a white man with his face blackened, it is not certain which.

The Sharpless family live quietly and at peace with all the world upon a farm of sixty-five acres, two miles from Chester. John Sharpless had been a farmer all his life, and from Quaker thrift was wealthy. He was always looked up to by the members of the Society of Friends as a leader among them, When the Sharpless family in 1882 celebrated the bi-centennial of the arrival in this country of their first American ancestor, John Sharpless, the Chester farmer presided over their festivities and congratulatory meetings.

The farmhouse, a fine verandahed building, is about two hundred yards from the road. It is surrounded by tall trees. At night the country is dark and unfrequented. The nearest farm to the Sharpless homestead is that of Joseph E. Mickle, a third of a mile away.

Mr. Sharpless, his wife and Miss Pratt, his wife's sister, were sitting in their large parlor on Sunday night, conversing quietly before going to bed.

The ancient case clock had just struck nine when there was a loud knocking at the door. The old man lifted up one of the lamps, and, going to the hall, took down the heavy chain and undid the bolts. It was raining hard, and a tall, heavy man, with a black face, stepped hastily in. He wore a slouch hat, which completely covered his hair. A handkerchief under his chin hid his neck. He seemed to be thoroughly wrapped up. They thought at the time that it was to protect him from the rain.

"Good evening, friend," said the farmer, kindly. "What can I do for thee?"

"I was driving a buggy up the road with three ladies in it," said the man, "and the traces broke. If I could get a rope we might fix it and go on."

"I will put the harness in my stable at thy disposal," responded John Sharpless, who was a man who never turned from his door anyone for whom he could do anything. It was well known in the vicinity that he always gave lodging to any wayfarer. Then the old man bustled about, putting on his broadbrim hat and heavy overcoat, buttoning the collar up to keep out the rain. While he was thus engaged Mrs. Sharpless conversed with the stranger to put him at his ease. He stood in the entry and awkwardly anxious to avoid the light. Mrs. Sharpless noticed that he had projecting teeth and a prominent nose. There was something queer about the upper lip that made her think that he had ill fitting false teeth or something in his mouth. It impeded his speech. His skin seemed artificially blackened. "Is it a white or a colored man?" she whispered to her husband as he lighted a lantern and prepared to go out.

"I think he's white," Mr. Sharpless answered, and then both left. The men went toward the stable, 100 feet from the house. The women discussed the unfortunate position of the ladies waiting in the dark and lonely road. Both Miss Pratt and Mrs. Sharpless regretted that the ill-favored coachman had not accepted their offer to go and invite the ladies into the house pending repairs to the conveyance. It was raining quite fiercely, and the trees outside creaked loudly as they bowed to the heavy wind.

Half an hour passed and Mr. Sharpless did not return. The women became uneasy. Miss Pratt determined to go out and see if she could see anything of the party to whom the accident had happened. She waded through mud and puddles to the stable, where a light was burning brightly. She called loudly to her brother-in-law, but there was no answer. She was afraid to go in the building. She then walked through the storm to the adjoining farm to ask the assistance of Mr. Mickle, as there were no men in the Sharpless farmhouse and she was jearful of danger.

While she was gone the colored stranger astonished the ladies by walking boldly into the house, and in a threatening manner demanded money. The women became afraid that something had happened to Mr. Sharpless. They answered that there was no cash in the house. "Well, then," insisted the scoundrel, "I want to see that little girl who was sitting here."

"She has gone to bed," replied Mrs. Sharpless, becoming indignant and uneasy.

"Well, then, go and wake her up," the man retorted angrily. Mrs. Sharpless refused to do this, but offered to call the colored people who worked on the farm. Just then the insolent and unwelcome guest missed Miss Pratt, and seemed to suspect that she had gone for help, and hastily withdrew.

By this time Miss Pratt and Mr. Mickle had reached the stable. They found at the door the farmer's umbrella. Trembling with fear and excitement they went in. On the hard floor, just under the hook on which hung the rope that the worthy old Quaker, eager to help some one, had gone to get, lay John Sharpless, quite dead.

Two cruel wounds on the back of the head showed that he had been struck once with a sharp and once with a blunt instrument. There was a cut about an inch and a half long through the back of the old Quaker hat, and on the felt was something like iron rust that might have come off a hatchet. The head lay within a few inches of one of the horses feet.

The body was carried into the house and reverently placed on a lounge, while the wife and the sister-in-law, dumb from sudden grief, sat, hardly able to comprehend that the husband and brother, who had left them half an hour before, glad to do an act of charity, lay horribly murdered at the hands of a ruffian, who had appealed to his best instincts to get an opportunity to deal a beadly blow.

The police of Chester were notified and telegrams sent out in every direction, but the murderer has not been caught. John Sharpless was a relative of Joseph Sharpless, of this town, and J. K. Sharpless, of Catawissa.

About Dan Seybert.

HOW DETECTIVE HOLLAND CAME TO BE EMPLOYED TO FERRET HIM OUT AND BRING HIM TO JUSTICE.

A correspondent of the *News Dealer*, writing from Seybertville under date of Nov. 21st, gives the following information about a well known character:

Dan Seybert and his brother John and their gang had the name of robbing the country round for twenty years past. John was shot in the back after having escaped from the jail at Bloomsburg, where he was awaiting trial for stealing horses and mules, and it is alleged, killing them and feeding parts to a large drove of hogs belonging to his brother Dan, and peddling the rest through the country, telling the people that it was buffalo meat imported from the West. After being shot and finding that the wound was a bad one he went to Wilkes-Barre, and under an assumed name died in the hospital. Doctor Walton was the next to die, leaving Dan alone. He then looked around him for other tools and he found the notorious Abe Whipple, who had just been liberated from the Eastern Penitentiary, where he had already served three terms, and who was looked upon as a professional horse thief throughout New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York.

Seybert furnished Whipple with a house to live in and a horse and wagon to skirmish with. Grain cribs, stables, and smoke houses were robbed all the way from Pittston to Williamsport and the farmers becoming alarmed for the safety of their horses concluded to try to break up the gang, and Detective Charles Holland was employed to work up the case. Holland secured employment from Seybert and would hav continued in his employ but Seybert's housekeeper said that there was something wrong about Holland; that she knew he was not a working man, that his hands even were not those of a laborer, and that she could not sleep while he was in the house. After hearing this Charlie knew that he must try the case from another standpoint, and one night the detective told Seybert's men that his feet were frozen, and with a lotion known only to himself, he made his feet look as if they were frozen. He had met Whipple and after fixing his feet told Seybert he would go and visit Whipple until his feet got better. He secured board near Whipple; and by the time his feet were well he had the inside track of all that was going on. He never flagged in his work. Money could not bribe him nor threats frighten him, and now as a result of his good work Whipple is in prison for six years, and Seybert for ten months, with a true bill for burglary awaiting him when his term shall have expired. There is great rejoicing over the breaking up of this gang, that has for years robbed the honest farmers hereabouts, and there are still a few more thieves in the neighborhood of Hobbie, and it is hoped that Holland will either imprison them or drive them out of the county. A statement will soon be sent to *The News-Dealer* from the notorious George Beem, alias Capt. Johnson, at one time a member of Seybert's gang, and at present serving a term of twenty years in the state prison at Trenton, N. J. Beem will tell where the stolen horses were sold, and all about the gang.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has made arrangements by which they expect to enter New York city via Staten Island.

John Frankford, a noted horsethief and convict, who has been conected with the Buzzards of Lancaster county for a number of years, was captured in Philadelphia Saturday night. He has several times escaped from the Lancaster county jail, as well also from the Western Penitentiary and Lebanon and other jails.

In Clarion County last Friday night three masked men entered the house of Jacob Sipe, in an out-of-the-way place, and demanded his money. He said he had none. The men then poured petroleum oil on him and set fire to it, and succeeded in getting about $75. from him, when they departed. Sipe is quite an old man and his injuries are serious.

Mr. John Moore, the editor of the *Sunday Breakfast Table*, of Williamsport, was arrested Friday morning of last week, for libel, by Constable Grove, of Brockwayville. The alleged libel was published in the *Breakfast Table* of Nov. 15th, and suit was brought by R. O. Moorehead, the former post master at Brockwayville. The article was published in the New York *Star* and Mr. Moore took it from that paper.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1885.

People are rapidly drifting back to the Capitol. Senators, Members of the House, and sections of that large non-official Winter population of Washington are arriving daily.

The members of Congress already here are occupied chiefly in perfecting arrangements for locating their families and in discussing the probable issues of the session. They agree upon at least two subjects, first; that the house rules must be changed early in the session so as to facilitate legislation, and secondly; that the silver question will come up promptly for consideration.

Just now there is an unusual demand among Congressmen for books relating to financial subjects. Concerning this demand, a well known politician disrespectfully remarked, "It is well," meaning that it was a subject upon which the average Congressman needs to be informed. He thought "a little learning" was never a more "dangerous thing" than when applied to legislation on finance.

Senator Allison has been numbered among the friends of silver in Congress, and his opinion, to the effect that the further coinage of the silver dollar might be suspended, has special significance. He will acquiesce in stopping coinage temporarily as an experiment.

The opening of the new Congress is not likely to furnish an exciting contest over the House offices. Their distribution is pretty well understood, only the doorkeepership promising to afford the semblance of a struggle. And if indications are to be trusted, a semblance is all there will be of it. Mr. Donelson, of Tennessee, is as good as elected. Besides being considered courteous and qualified, Mr. Donelson is a relative of Andrew Jackson, and with a Democratic House there is some thing in a name.

Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson has become quite popular with the lady postmasters throughout the country by endeavoring to retain them in office in spite of politicians. When Mr. Vilas assumed charge of the Post-office Department, he ordered that no women were to be removed from these positions, except for good reasons. This has greatly annoyed Democratic members of Congress with certain impatient constituents. The statesmen were not slow in devising plans to evade the rule, however, and they used only the initials of names in asking for removals, in cases where the incumbents were women. A number of defenseless ones were thrown out of office by the authorities here not knowing their sex. Mr. Stevens was chagrined when he discovered that he had been led unconsciously to violate a rule, and at once ordered that the women be reinstated where the commissions had not been sent to their successors.

The President said to a Republican Senator a few days ago, that he would esteem it a great favor if Senators knowing anything objectionable or detrimental to public interests about persons appointed by him, would apprise him of the facts. The President expects an attack will be made on some of his appointments. He believes however, that the majority of Republican Senators will be disposed to confirm them, except where there are real grounds for objection. If such cases exist, he wants to have his attention called to them before there is an organized opposition. The Republican Senators will hold a caucus before Congress meets, and an effort will then be made to define a course to be pursued with regard to the President's nominations.

It is said President Cleveland's message will not occupy more than four average newspaper columns. This will be considered quite an improvement on the eight column messages of the past. It cannot be denied that prolixity has been a fault of many Presidents in making their annual communications to Congress and the country. There are many topics requiring only a brief generalization. One of President Arthur's messages was stolen and published before it was delivered to Congress. So was Gen. Grant's first message, and one of the messages of Mr. Hayes was bought for $1,000 of a printer by some newspaper men and published before its time. President Cleveland is nothing if not cautious, and a premature publication of his first message is not probable.

Catarrh

Is undoubtedly caused by impure blood. Hence a medicine which purifies the blood removes the cause of the disease and opens the way for a thorough cure. This is exactly what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, and it makes the cure complete by giving the system health and strength, and enabling it to throw off the depressing effects of the disease.

Catarrh

Is permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mr. A. Bail, Syracuse, N. Y., says: "Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me more for catarrh and impure blood than anything I ever used."

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, and think it has done me a great deal of good. I recommend it to all within my reach. Hood's Sarsaparilla has been worth everything to me." LUTHER D. ROBBINS, East Thompson, Conn.

Catarrh

May be breaking down your health. Be wise in time! That flow from the nose, ringing noise in the ears, pain in the head, inflammation of the throat, cough, and nervous prostration will be cured if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I had been troubled by general debility, caused by catarrh and humors. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved just the thing needed. I derived an immense amount of benefit from it." H. F. MILLETT, Boston, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

TIRED OUT. The distressing feeling of weariness, of exhaustion without effort, which makes life a burden to so many people, is due to the fact that the blood is poor, and the vitality consequently feeble. If you are suffering from such feelings,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is just what you need, and will do you incalculable good.

No other preparation so concentrates and combines blood-purifying, vitalizing, enriching, and invigorating qualities as AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

FIRST CLASS AG'T

Wanted in this County

To represent our beautifully illustrated family magazine. Special terms and permanent engagement given to the right party. Any smart man or woman who is willing to work and has the ability to push the magazine can secure a splendid position. Write us at once giving age, particulars of past work and territory desired. Address, COTTAGE HEARTH CO., Boston, Mass.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the undersigned and to all persons to whom it may concern, that he will apply to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth on Monday afternoon, December 7th, 1885, at which time any person having any objection to his final discharge as an insolvent debtor, can appear and make the same known. JESSE Z. LINN.

Nov 13-4w

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.

An Act of the Legislature and approved June 2d, 1881, (see Pamphlet laws, page 45) requiring tax collectors, township and borough officers, to make return of seated and unseated lands upon which no property can be found from which to make taxes to the County Comissioners, on or before the first day of January next, with a sufficient description by boundaries or otherwise, of each separate lot or tract and about the quantity of the same. Those who fail to make returns by said day will be held for such loss. Taxes so returned become a lien against the property so returned. We have blanks on which these returns are to be made and will furnish them upon application of collectors, &c. JOHN B. CASEY,
Com'rs' office, Oct. 30, '85, 3t. Com'rs Clerk.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. James Lake and F. I. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 6th day of Oct. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 7th day of Dec. next, to continue for two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon said 27th day of Dec. with their records inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg (L. S.) the 27th day of Nov. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the one hundred and ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. Oct 16-y

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Monday, the seventh day of December, 1885, by A. Z. Schoch, H. C. Neal, John A. Funston, J. C. Brown, W. M. Reber and C. W. Miller, all of the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, under the Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Bloomsburg Steam and Electric Light Co.," the character and object of which is for the purpose of making and supplying heat and power by steam and the making and supplying light by electricity, the business of the said corporation to be conducted and carried on in the said town of Bloomsburg, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto. JOHN M. CLARK, Oct-31-6t. Solicitor.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

The undersigned executors of John Kelchner, deceased, will expose to public sale on

Thursday, December 3, 1885,

at 10 o'clock a. m., on the premises, the following described valuable real estate, to-wit: All that piece, parcel and tract of land, situate in the township of Mt. Pleasant, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a corner of land of —— Grimes, thence north ten degrees west, sixty-four perches to a corner, thence north seventeen degrees west, thirty-five perches to a post; thence north fifty-six and a half degrees east seventy-three and four-tenths perches to a chestnut; thence north fifty-five degrees east fifty-three perches to a chestnut oak; thence north twenty-six degrees east, thirteen perches to a corner; thence north twenty-six degrees west twenty-three six-tenths perches to a chestnut; thence north twenty-one degrees west thirteen perches to a corner; thence north seventy-four degrees east twenty-six perches to a corner; thence north twenty-two degrees west, twenty and two-tenths perches to a pine; thence north thirty-one degrees west, forty three and four-tenths perches to a corner thence north six degrees east thirty-eight and one-tenth perches to a hemlock; thence south twenty degrees east twenty-two perches to a hemlock (down); thence south twenty-six degrees east fifty-four perches to a post; thence south twenty-one and a half degrees east twenty perches to a corner; thence south fourteen and a half degrees east, ten and four tenths perches to a corner; thence south five degrees east eleven & five tenths perches to a corner; thence south twenty-three degrees east thirty-fourand six-tenths perches to a corner; thence south eleven degrees east twenty-seven and five-tenths perches to a corner; thence south three degrees east thirty-eight perches to a corner; thence south twelve degrees west thirty-four perches to an abutment of bridge at creek; thence southforty-three degrees west twenty-nine and six-tenths perches to abuttment; thence south sixty-one and a half degrees west sixty-two perches to an oak; thence south seventy-seven degrees west twenty-six perches to a corner; thence south eighty-five degrees west thirty-seven and five-tenths to a corner, the place of beginning, containing

141 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, on which is erected a large two story

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

large bank barn, wagon shed, corn cribs, stables and out buildings, all in good condition. A good well of water at the door. About 120 acres of this farm is cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the balance is in good timber.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Scott township, Columbia Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a corner near the Fishingcreek; thence by lands of John Kelchner north eighty-five degrees east thirty-seven and five-tenths perches to a corner; thence by same north seventy-seven degrees east, twenty-six perches to a stake; thence by the same north sixty-one and a half degrees east, sixty-two perches to abutternut; thence north forty-three degrees east, twenty-nine and six-tenths perches to a buttment of bridge across Fishingcreek; thence north twelve degrees east thirty-four perches to a corner; thence south eighty three degrees east, nine and six-tenths perches to a corner; thence by lands of Abram Custard, south ten and a half degrees west, forty-one perches to a corner; thence by lands of Jacob Terwilliger, south eleven degrees west, eleven and five-tenths perches to a corner; thence by the same south eighty-five and a half degrees west, three perches to a corner; thenceby the same south fifteen degrees west, ten perches to a corner; thence south seventy-one degrees east, two perches to a corner; thence south ten degrees west, sixteen perches to a corner; thence south eighty-seven degrees east, one perch to a corner; thence south seventeen degrees west, forty-nine perches to a corner; thence north eighty-eight and a half degrees east, forty-seven perches to a corner; thence south eighty-one and a half degrees east, eleven and five-tenths perches to a corner; thence along an alley south ten and three-fourths degrees west, thirty-six and fivetenths perches to a corner; thence north seventy-seven and a half degrees west, 9 & fivetenths perches to a corner; thence south ten and three-fourths degrees west, three and six-tenths perches to a corner; thence south seventy-seven and a half degrees east, nine & five-tenths perches to alley aforesaid; thence along said alley south ten & three-fourths degrees west, nineteen & two-tenths perches to a corner; thence north seventy-two and a half degrees west, nine & two-tenths perches to a corner; thence south thirty-one and one-fourth degrees west, 14 & five-tenths perches to a corner; thence south forty-six and one-fourth degrees west, fourteen & seven-tenths perches to a corner, thence south seventy-nine and three-fourths degrees west twenty-nine and five-tenths perches to a white oak stump; thence north sixty-four degrees west, twenty perches to a corner; thence north fifty-seven degrees west six and seven-tenths perches to a corner; thence south eighty-three and a half degrees west, ten perches to a corner; thence north seventy-seven degrees west, twenty-two perches to a corner; thence north forty-three degrees west, nineteen and four-tenths perches to a corner; thence north sixty-four degrees west, seven and seven tenths perches to a corner; thence north seventy-three degrees west, eleven and seven-tenths perches to a corner; thence north eighty-five and one-half degrees west, sixteen perches to a stone corner; thence north eleven degrees west, eighty perches to a corner, the place of beginning, containing

114 ACRES

and four perches of land, be the same more or less, on which is erected a large

GRIST AND FLOURING MILL

with excellent water power and water right, two

FRAME DWELLING HOUSES,

a large bank barn, sheds and out buildings. The mill is provided with four pairs of burrs and all the necessary machinery in excellent condition and good working order, and with plenty of water at all times, fed by the Fishingcreek. If desired the mill and water right will be sold separately from the farm.

As the executors have decided to close out the estate at the earliest possible date, the above described tracts will positively be sold and those wishing to purchase, should avail themselves of this opportunity to secure a good farm. The executors would also have it distinctly understood that none of the heirs are desirous of having or purchasing these lands and purchasers need therefore have no hesitancy in bidding, as the highest bidder shall be the purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi. Possession given April 1st, 1886. Purchasers to pay for deeds.

H. C. KELCHNER,
E. L. KELCHNER, } Executors.
GEO. W. KELCHNER,

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Wheat per bushel	85 @ 95	
Rye " "	56	
Corn " " old	50 new 40	50 to 65
Oats " "	32	45
Flour " bbl		5 to 6
Butter	20	22
Eggs	22	24
Potatoes	40	50
Hams	11	14
Dried Apples	03	05
Side and shoulder	08	10
Chickens	08	10
Turkeys	10	12
Geese		
Lard per lb	08	10
Hay per ton		16.00
Vinegar per gal	20	30
Onions per bushel	75	1.00
Veal skins	07	
Wool per lb	35	
Hides	5 to 7	

COAL ON WHARF.
No 6 $2.00; Nos 4 & 5 $3.25
Bituminus, $4.

Philadelphia Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED.—Western winter bran, spot, 14.75 @ 15.25 Sp ring 14.50

FLOUR.—Western extra's 3.25 @ 3.50; Penn a family, 4.50 @ 5.25 Ohio clear, 4.70 @ 4.85; winter patent 5.25 @ 5.50; Penna. roller process 4.50 @ 5.75

WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 1.00.

RYE.—68 @ 69.

CORN.—No. 4, 40 @ 41; No. 3, 46, No. 2, 52½.

OATS.—No. 3 white @ 36 No. 2, 38

HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, 16. fair to good Western and New York, 15.50 @ 16.; medium Western and New York, 10. @ 15.; Cut hay as to quality 19. @ 20. Rye straw 19, Wheat straw, 10. Oat straw 9 @ 10

EGGS.—Pennsylvania 27; western 26.

BUTTER.—Pennsylvania creamery prints 32 Creamery Extra 26 @ 27, Western Dairy, 7 @ 12.

LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 9 @ 10 Turkeys 11 @ 11½.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Chickens, 12c. Turkeys 14c, ducks 10 @ 12.

POTATOES.—Early Rose, 53 @ 55; Burbanks, 50 @ 53; Onions, 2.00 @ 2.25 per bbl. for yellow, 2.00 for red.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENT'S.

The following Widows' Appraisement's will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia county on the First Monday of December A. D., 1885, and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions within four days thereafter will be confirmed absolute:

Joshua N. Willet, dec'd., Bloomsburg, personalty $29.00, realty $271.00.

Joseph Kline, dec'd., Mt Pleasant, personalty $360.00.

Wm. F. Pursel, dec'd., Hemlock, personalty $309.00.

Andrew J. Hess, dec'd., Sugarloaf, personalty, $30.00.

Amos Lutz, dec'd., Mifflin, personalty $113.77.

G. M. QUICK, WM. H. SNYDER,
Deputy. Clerk, O. C.
Clerk's Office, Nov, 10, 1885.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN SPRINGER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Springer, deceased, late of Hemlock township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

PETER S. BRUGLER,
Administrator with the will annexed.
Post office, Buckhorn, Col. Co., Pa nov 13-6w*
Residence, Hemlock township, Col. Co., Pa.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County and will be presented to the said Court on the First Monday of December, A. D., 1885, and confirmed nisi, and after the fourth day of said term confirmed absolute unless exceptions are filed within that time.

1st. First and final account of Martin P. Lutz, assignee of the estate of C. B. Brockway.

G. M. QUICK, WM. H. SNYDER,
Deputy. Prothy.
Prothonotary's Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Nov. 7th, 1885.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Col. Co., and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

Monday, December 7, 1885,

at 2 p. m., all that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Catawissa, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to-wit: On the east by an alley, on the west by Second street, on the north by Pine street, and on the south by land of legatees of Solomon Helwig, deceased, and Benjamin Barndt, whereon is erected a two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of James S. Lewars, administrator of Joseph Clewell, dec'd, vs. Fayen Weaver and to be sold as the property of Fayen Weaver.

Rhawn, Att'y. Vend. Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage or tenement and lot of ground situate, lying and being in the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the corner of a lot of ground of Philip Unangst, on the south side of Main or Second street, of said town, and running thence north sixty-one degrees east thirty-five feet to a lot of ground of Joshua Fetterman, thence by the same on the wall separating the house erected on the said premises from the house of Joshua Fetterman southwestwardly to the rear of the said house, thence southwardly along the rear wall of the house erected on the premises hereby conveyed or mortgaged, one foot and eight inches, thence by the lot of Joshua Fetterman southeastwardly to a post on Pine alley, thence along the said alley southwestwardly thirty-three feet and four inches to the corner of lot of ground of Philip Unangst, thence along the same northwestwardly two hundred and seventeen feet and six inches to the place of beginning, containing one-sixth of an acre, more or less, whereon are erected a two-story brick house and frame stable.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Geo. Hughes, assigned to Margaret N. Harman, who assigned to Robert C. Neal vs. Lloyd Paxton and E. R. Drinker, executors of Jeremiah H. Harman, with notice to Mary N. Harman, widow, and Lizzie Fulton, and I. W. McKelvy, guardian, additem, of Samuel B. Harman and Helen Harman, children and heirs of the said decedent, and to be sold as the property of Lloyd Paxton and E. R. Drinker, executors of Jeremiah H. Harman, with notice to Mary N. Harman, widow, and Lizzie H. Fulton, and I. W. McKelvy, guardian, additem, of Samuel B. Harman and Helen Harman, children and heirs of the decedent.

Clark Att'y. Lev. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain village lot, situate in Espy, Col. Co., Penn'a, bounded on the south by Main street, on the west by an alley, on the east by lot owned by Alexander Wanich, being sixty feet front on Main street, whereon is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of M. C. Woodward vs. John Waters and Robert S. Howell and to be sold as the property of John Waters.

Howell, Att'y. Vend. Ex.

ALSO,

All the real estate of Charles and Frederick Smith situate on Front street in the town of Catawissa, county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the east by Front street, thence running along said street sixty and a half feet to lot owned by John Boyer, on said Front street, on the west by lot of Jacob Fisher, on the north by lot of Helwig, on the south by lot of John Boyer, running along the same 88 feet to land of Fisher, whereon are erected a large frame dwelling house and stable.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Philip H. Miller, assigned to B. Frank Zarr vs. Charles Smith and Frederick Smith and to be sold as the property of Charles Smith and Frederick Smith.

Zarr, Att'y. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage and lot, piece or parcel of ground situate on the northwest corner of East and Fifth streets, in the town of Bloomsburg, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the east by East street, on the south and west by Fifth street and Strawberry alley, and on the north by lot of John Culp, being about ninety-five feet on East street, two hundred and twenty feet, more or less, on Fifth street, and two hundred feet, more or less, along lot of said John Culp and being the same premises which Samuel Nolten and wife, by deed dated the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1879, and Isaiah Hagenbuch and wife by deed dated the fourteenth day of December, A. D. 1868, conveyed to Stephen H. Miller, aforesaid, on which are erected a two-story brick house and other out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Isaiah Giger, Josiah Giger, Jeremiah Hess, Debora Harrison and C. W. Miller, in tr

25¢ A BOTTLE
SALVATION OIL
KILLS PAIN
"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain." Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Swellings, Stiff Neck, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Sciatica, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, etc. Price 25 cts. a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Caution.—The genuine SALVATION OIL bears our registered Trade-Mark, and our fac-simile signature. A. C. Meyer & Co., Sole Proprietors, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1885.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
*2:21 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
10:21 a. m.	11:45 a. m.
2:30 p. m.	4:34 p. m.
6:38 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:52 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
6:07 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

SUNDAY.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:14 a. m.	6:38 p. m.

PUBLIC SALES.

The executors of John Kelchner, deceased, will sell valuable real estate Thursday December 3d. See advertisement.

The administrators of Stephen Crawford, deceased, will sell real estate in Mt. Pleasant township on Saturday, December 12, at 1 p. m., consisting of a farm of 64 acres, good buildings, water, fruit, &c.

Personal.

Miss Ella Fox is visiting in Lock Haven.

Miss Mamie Schoch spent Sunday in Wilkes-Barre with friends.

Conrad Kreamer, of Jerseytown, was in town Monday on business.

Mrs. Geo. Fenstemacher of Philadelphia is visiting friends in this place.

Charles P. Elwell spent Thanksgiving at home. He will return to Reading on Monday.

Miss Rebecca Lowenberg started Monday for Chicago. She expects to visit her aunt, a sister of Mrs. David Lowenberg.

J. F. Peacock and W. R. Kocher returned home on Monday. They were in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and other cities.

We publish this week on our fourth page a communication in answer to "Justice."

See J. J. Brower's advertisement of Great Reduction in prices of Carpets, &c., and his Furniture Protector Carpet Sweeper.

The snow that fell on Tuesday adhered to the telegraph and telephone wires until they resembled cables two inches in thickness.

James H. Mercer in Evans' Block, opposite Episcopal church, has an elegant line of hanging lamps in prices from $1.50 to $9.50.

Cotton seed meal in hundred pound sacks kept for sale at the farm of E. H. Little, near Lightstreet, also at E. H. Little's barn in Bloomsburg.

There are but two prisoners in the jail at present. One is a woman who is detained as a witness, and the other is Connor, who attempted rape at Lightstreet.

The first perceptible fall of snow occurred on last Saturday morning, the 21st. There was quite a storm on Monday morning, and on Tuesday and Wednesday, making a fall of nearly two feet.

We are creditably informed that a certain democrat of West Scott was kind enough to make out a list of names for the democratic Jury Commissioner, but forgot to put any democrat on the list.

Keller's Catarrh Remedy is not a patent medicine, but a valuable, safe and pleasant preparation for the absolute cure of Catarrh, Malaria, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, and all diseases arising from impure blood. Try it.

Subscribers residing outside of the county will confer a favor by making early response to the statements sent them this week. Our terms to such are strictly in advance, and we hope they will cheerfully comply.

Court crier Coffman has been spending his vacation in repainting and varnishing the furniture in the court room. The old chairs that have done service for many years, look as though they had just come from the factory.

The sale of real estate of Benjamin Bomboy, deceased, in Hemlock township, was adjourned until Friday, December 4, at 2 p. m. This farm affords an excellent opportunity for the purchase of some good land at a low figure.

A smooth tongued agent was through our town a short time ago selling pens, in representation of gold pens, at $2.25 a box. These pens prove to be nothing but the usual indestructible pen that can be bought at any stationer's for 50 cents a gross.

The Pamphlet laws have been issued at last, and Justices can get a copy by calling on the Prothonotary. It has taken the state printer five months to print a book of 502 pages. The smallest office in Columbia county could do the work in less time.

The Salvation Army has removed its headquarters from Furman's Hall to Evans' Hall, as the former was too small to accommodate the audiences. Large crowds attend nightly, and a number of converts have been made. There have been no street parades yet.

Dan Seybert was sentenced at Wilkesbarre last week to ten months imprisonment on a conviction of larceny. He is indicted in this county for burglary, and a motion has been made for a change of venue. The matter will not be disposed of until the expiration of his present sentence.

A fire occurred at Mrs. C. E Rabb's millinery establishment on Monday afternoon between two and three o'clock resulting in destroying about four hundred dollars worth of property among which was $115 in bank bills. The fire occurred in the second story of the building. The cause of the fire is a mystery. A back door entrance led to the room, and the work might have been done by some incendiary. The loss is heavy for Mrs. Rabb as she had no insurance.

Latest styles of wedding, party or ball invitations just received at this office. Prices for printing very low. Call and see samples.

J. R. Schuyler & Co. have the agency for the "One Minute" tea and coffee pots. During the week they have been dealing out hot coffee at their store, made on the spot, and large numbers who saw the coffee made, and tested it, have testified to its excellence. The coffee is pulverized and placed in a sack inside the pot, and is ready for use by pouring the proper quantity of boiling water over it. All the strength of the coffee is retained, and there is no bitterness about it. A good many of the pots have been sold.

On Wednesday morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock, the spirit of Mrs. Morris C. Sloan took its flight, leaving grief in the hearts of many dear ones, but giving to her relief from many bodily afflictions. For several years past she had suffered from a complication of diseases, and on two or three occasions seemed very near death's door, but she rallied and improved, and got around the house again, though it was all along apparent that her days were numbered. During her years of suffering she was patient and uncomplaining, and her sweet Christian character will be long remembered by many loving friends. She was a member of the Episcopal church, and a regular attendant while her health permitted. She leaves a husband, two daughters and two sons, and a large circle of relatives. The funeral will be held this Friday afternoon at half past 2 o'clock.

The entertainment given by the Bloomsburg Cycling Club at the rink last Thursday evening, was a grand success. Only three members took part in the slow race. The prize, consisting of a piece of statuary, was won by Harry Hess. Master Boyd Cadman sustained his reputation as the youngest bicycle rider in this section. His riding was certainly marvelous for one so young. Prof. Parrotte, of Scranton, gave a good exhibition as a first-class rider. The riding of one wheel, and over a pair of steps won the applause of the audience. For grace and ease in riding the Prof. has but few equals. Before and after the entertainment a portion of the audience took part in roller skating. The entertainment certainly was worth many times the price of admission as evinced by the frequent applause of the large audience. The club will give another entertainment in the near future, at which time there will be several expert riders. Our citizens should take advantage of the opportunity then to see first-class performing on the bicycle.

To Whom it May Concern.

All persons are hereby notified that any persons buying Conyngham township orders will purchase the same subject to any equities that may exist as to the taxpayers.

That the Taxpayers Association are willing to make all roads, keep in repair all roads and bridges free of expense to individual taxpayers for the year 1885, and subject to the direction of the Supervisors of said township and as there is no legal tax levied for the year, and all legitimate expenses of the Road Department are being paid, there is no necessity for any orders being issued.

All orders require the signatures of both Supervisors of the Township Clerk and should bear the seal of the township.

The above notice is being given so that all persons can govern themselves accordingly. S. M. RILEY,
Agent for Taxpayer's Association.
Ashland, Pa., Nov. 27, '85.-tf.

"What Tommy Did."

John Habberton author of "Helen's Babies" says: "What Tommy Did" would be worthy of the serious consideration of parents if it were possible for any one to be other than wildly mirthful over the saintliness and dreadfulness of the little hero. Tommy is an ideal boy—one of the kind which are by turns unendurable and angelic, which changes parents from young to old, and from old to young again many times a day. We pity parents who fail to read this book; there is no time in the day, nor any day in the week, in which its pages will not dispel care." The Chicago Tribune pronounces it a book that "will delight every boy and girl, and every mother too, who will find in it a book that can be read over and over again to suit the unsatiable appetites of youthful listeners, and yet never sicken the reader with any weakness or nonsense in its composition."—It has just been published in dainty delightful shape, fine cloth, richly ornamented binding by Alden, the "Revolution" publisher, at half its former price, 50 cents. Alden's 148-page illustrated catalogue (price four cents—condensed catalogue free), of his immense list of standard books, is a wonder as well as joy to book-lovers. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York.

A Strong Indorsement.

The following letter from the editor of the *American Analyst* is a strong and convincing indorsement of the Bengal Bluing manufactured by G. T. Rogers, of Binghamton, N. Y. This article has now a National reputation, and mail orders are constantly received from the most distant parts of the country, including Washington and Montana Territories.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

G. T. Rogers, Esq., Binghamton, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: It may be of interest to you to inform you that your bluing seems to form a large share of the analyzing work sent to me, for I have no less than eight samples sent to me within the last two months, asking for my report. Of course I could only make one report, and that was highly favorable. Letters upon letters are constantly reaching us asking about it. Aside from its purity and strength, your peculiar manner of putting it up, restricting the wasteful use of it, serve to make it easily introduced, and to hold its own where it is kept in competition with other bluings. Of course with as extensive a circulation as ours, it is not surprising that these letters have come from every part of the country, even from Salt Lake and the far Northwest.

Very truly yours,
H. LASSING, M. D.,
Editor *American Analyst*, N. Y.

Fishingcreek.

Nov. 23, 1885.

MR. EDITORS:—Give space in your valuable paper for the insertion of the following: On the 16th inst. the citizens of Fishingcreek and Benton townships, according to previous arrangements, met at Adam Humel's to surprise him with their baskets filled with all sorts of cakes, pies and canned fruit, to celebrate his birthday. There were six teams who had come early in the morning, to plow his corn ground. They turned over about six acres against one o'clock, when all partook heartily of the well-prepared table, after which, all having had a good and pleasant time, returned to their respective homes.

With respect to the present arrangements of adopting text books for our schools great injustice is done to a large portion of the poor class of our county, as the most of these persons who have to rent move from one district to another and are required to buy new books nearly every year. I would suggest that this could and should be remedied by the County Superintendent notifying the directors of the county to meet in convention and agree upon a series of text books for the whole county and thus remove the necessity of having to purchase new books so frequently.

B. L. KRAMER.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Nov. 24, 1885:

Mr. John Brown, Miss Annie Ecling, C. R. Parker, Mr. F. Traub, Mr. Joseph Watts, Miss Mary E. Weilliver, Mr. George Weidensaul.

CARDS.

Mrs. Wm. P. Faus, Mr. A. W. Spear, Mr. Geo. Weidenseller.

Persons calling for above please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

Milton and North Mountain R. R.

A charter has been granted by the State Department at Harrisburg to the Milton and North Mountain Railroad company to build a railroad fifteen miles long, from Milton to Millville, Columbia county. The capital stock is $200,000. The directors are William B. Chamberlin, J. L. Moorhead and G. Cohill, J. W. Brown, Jr., Wm. Weidenhamn, J. M. Caldwell, W. A. Heinen and D. W. Smith, all of Milton.

Roaringcreek.

Daniel Yoder is making repairs about his dwelling.

Jacob Yeager and wife were in Philadelphia recently.

Ex-Sheriff Snyder and wife, of Millinville, were in our village last week.

Irvin Edwards, of this place, moved to Shamokin this week.

D. S. Hower has been making some repairs on George W. Yeager's saw mill recently.

The school directors have anopted Steel's physiology and hygiene for Locust township.

Protracted meetings are in progress at Roaringcreek brick church by the Methodists, at the Free Will by the United Brethren.

Latest—Reports inform us that C. W. Stine is in California. Wonder if he is digging gold out there?

Fourteen paupers are at present in the Conyngham poor house, under the efficient management of Mr. and Mrs. Sam'l Keller, near Newlin.

Mail Carrier Wm. Rhoads, on this route, drives a very comfortable covered wagon, for the convenience of passengers. The small bells on his ponies announce his arrivals and departures.

On Sunday evening last at Free Will church a young man was seized with convulsions and was carried out in the open air in a state of unconsciousness by two men. He had two straight attacks thereafter the same evening.

Quite a snow this (Tuesday) morning, measuring eight and nine inches on level surface, with the snow still coming down pretty lively.

From the pastor of the Olivet Baptist church, Philadelphia, Pa.: I was so troubled with catarrh it seriously affected my voice. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored. —B. F. Liepsner.

A New Question.

A WORD FOR THE VOLUNTEER FIREMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The question of "who are the Volunteer Firemen" does not come up very often in this section for answer, as all who know of a fire company outside of the large cities know that it is an organization banded together voluntarily for the purpose of saving property from destruction, and the many whose lives are in danger within a burning building. This body of men is becoming more prominent each day, for their noble deeds and bravery displayed whilst in the line of duty, and upon retirement or awaiting the second call of fire alarm, which summons them to the rescue of the perishing. Therefore we as citizens should at all times be ready to extend our hand in a generous manner to aid those noble men in red shirts, who when the summons comes, be it in the morn, the noon-day, eve, or in the cold, still night, rush forth even at the risk of their lives to save the humble home of the poor, or the royal palace of the millionaire. Therefore, uphold your department at all times, they need encouragement and should have it. True it is, we have often heard it said that firemen as a general rule are a rough class of men. We would, however, deny this assertion, for we know whereof we speak, when we say that the organization known as the Pennsylvania State Firemen's Association is composed of fire companies who have men of honor, worth, integrity belonging to their ranks. We also venture to say that there is not a more generous-hearted set of men living than those belonging to the volunteer fire departments. Yet they are left without the proper protection, entirely dependent upon themselves and the good graces of the citizens who see fit to contribute to their wants. The paltry sum which is donated annually to their use by Councils, in many instances does not more than keep their apparatus in working order, therefore leaving nothing over and above actual expenses. Their treasury should not be bankrupt at all times, for they as well as other organizations delight in beautifying their halls and meeting-places in order that each member may delight himself in the thought of being one of the number of this noble band of protectors, who, heedless of storm, rush forth on hearing the fast tapping bell warning them of danger, to the rescue of the unfortunate whose dwelling is now enwrapt by the flames.

At the recent meeting of the Volunteer Association, at Harrisburg, in September, a committee was appointed to frame a suitable bill to be presented at the meeting of the Legislature, which is that we as a Volunteer Association have the same rights and privileges accorded to us as in New York State and others. One portion we ask for is that we as an association receive a certain percentage of all foreign insurance taken in this State, and said sum to be divided among the companies composing the association. Also an act to pension all firemen who sustain injuries whilst in the line of duty. Now, viewing the situation from a fair and square standpoint, what would be more just to comply with the wants of the association? It is the duty of every citizen to use his influence to have the volunteer firemen recognized in this particular point, and we call upon the members of the Legislature to inquire into and inform themselves as to the wants of the firemen and use their best judgment in bringing about the proper protection. The cry of "unconstitutional" may come up. This is an old cry and scheme which should be done away with. If the boys are asking too much, and in a wrong way, then it might be well to shape the bill in such measures that would more clearly meet the eye of the Legislator in sympathy with the firemen. Let the firemen have a chance, and may his best interest be looked after. Citizens of this grand old Keystone State, arise from your slumbers, and do your duty, protect your firemen as do your sister States.—*Selinsgrove Correspondent in Harrisburg Patriot.*

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites

Very Palatable and Effectious in Wasting Diseases.

Dr. C. T. Bromser, Rochester, N. Y. says: "After having used Scott's Emulsion with decided benefit upon myself, I have taken great pleasure in recommending it since in the various conditions of wasting in which itis indi cated.

Coroner's Inquests.

[The following opinion of Judge Church of Crawford County on the duties of coroners will prove of general interest, and we print it in full.]

It is the duty of coroners to hold inquests, *super visum corporis*, only where there are suspicious circumstances surrounding the death, indicating that it was caused feloniously or in a violent or unnatural manner. Where death results from natural causes, as by a stroke of lightning, a fit of epilepsy, apoplexy, or a fall induced by drunkenness, there should be no inquest.

The coroner is the judge of the necessity for an inquest, and it will be presumed that he acted in good faith, and his costs will be allowed until the contrary is shown.

Coroners' jurors are entitled to one dollar per day where the time employed does not exceed six hours and one dollar and fifty cents per day where it exceeds that amount; and the time should appear by the return of the inquest. They are entitled to no mileage or traveling expenses.

A constable is not entitled to fees from the county for summoning a coroner's jury. The coroner must summon his own jury or pay for it himself.

Witnesses before a coroner's jury are entitled to no fees or traveling expenses.

The county is liable for the services of a physician, called in by the coroner to make a *post mortem* examination, but not for the services of two physicians.

Where a justice of the peace holds an inquest, it should appear by the return that he had jurisdiction by reason of absence or inability of the coroner, or that his office was more than ten miles distant where the death occurred.

The testimony taken before the coroner should not be returned with the inquest.

Sur return of inquests, *super visum corporis*, submitted for approval and certificate of probable cause. Q. S. Crawford County.

The opinion of the court was delivered October 12, 1885.

CHURCH, P. J.—There are several matters in the court pending my action, and which makes it necessary and advisable that I call the attention not only of the coroner of the county, but of all justices of the peace throughout the county, and, indeed, of the public generally, to the law on the subject of coroners and justices of the peace, when holding inquests, *super visum corporis*.

The coroner is a very ancient officer, and originally acted only in the nature of a committing magistrate. Much of his authority in England he derived from the common law; and the acts of parliament, which afterwards defined more particularly his authority, became a part of the law of this commonwealth. It is the duty of the coroner to hold inquests, *super visum corporis*, where he has cause to suspect that the deceased was feloniously destroyed, or where his death was caused by violence, or where he has any ground to suspect that the death of any person was an unnatural one, or an unaccountable one, or a suspicious one. When the cause of death is not doubtful, the coroner ought not to put the county to the expense of holding an inquest.

It is true that the presumption is that the coroner acts in good faith and with sufficient cause in holding the inquest, but that presumption may be overthrown by evidence, and when the coroner, holding an inquest, seeks to compel the payment of his fees by the county, the county may always show, if it can, that the coroner acted not in good faith and without sufficient cause or reason.

It is the coroner himself who is to exercise his discretion, and he is held accountable for the proper exercise of this discretion, as I have before said. He is the only judge of the necessity of the inquest; he is the one to determine whether any suspicion exists as to the cause of death; and not the neighbors or relatives of deceased. The coroner should not hold an inquest because an individual requests it, but for the primary investigation of the circumstances of the case. So long as there are no circumstances hanging around the finding of the dead body, or the death of the individual, the coroner need not act; neither should he act, nor any one else act for him.

We have an act of assembly which provides that, in all cases where, by law, the coroner of any county is required to hold an inquest over a dead body, it shall be lawful for a justice of the peace of the proper county to hold the same, where there is no lawfully appointed coroner, or he is absent from the county, unable to attend, or his office is held more than ten miles distant from the place where the death occurred or the body is found, and said justice shall have like power to select, summon, and compel the attendance of witnesses and jurors, receive like fees, tax like costs, and the inquest shall have like force and effect in law.

It will be seen that the jurisdiction of the justice of the peace in this sort of matters is purely statutory; that is to say, he has no right to hold an inquest outside of the power given him by statute. It follows, therefore, that his jurisdiction to hold an inquest must appear on the face of his return of the inquest; that is to say, it must appear that there was no lawfully appointed coroner in the county, or that he was absent from the county, or unable to attend the inquest; or that his office is more than ten miles distant from the place where the death occurred, or the body found.

I have before me five several returns of inquests *super visum corporis*, held by justices of the peace in different parts of the county, which have been submitted to me for certificate of probable cause for holding the same, and for approval thereof. In no one of these cases does this statutory jurisdiction appear, and, hence, I have no information upon the subject of the authority of the several justices of the peace to ho'd these inquests. In two of the cases before me the inquests find that the deceased was struck by lightning; one finds that the deceased died in an apoplectic fit; and another that the deceased died in an epileptic fit; and the fifth one finds that the deceased fell down stairs in a drunken fit.

One would suppose that when death occurs in a fit of epilepsy, or by a stroke of apoplexy, or by a stroke of lightning, or by a fall induced by drunkenness, that such death was not caused by the commission of any felony, or by undue means, or in any unnatural manner, or in a suspicious or doubtful manner.

These deaths, or at least four of them, certainly occurred through a visitation of God, and this could be as well known to the public and to the neighbors of the deceased as though he or she had died in his or her bed. There can be no excuse for coroner, or justice of the peace in his absence, holding inquests under such circumstances as I have narrated.

I do not think that justices of the peace have the same right to exercise the coroner's judicial functions as the coroner himself has. The act of assembly only provides that the justices shall hold inquests where the coroner is required by law to hold an inquest over a dead body. This law, requirements and discretion I have cited above.

If a family or any person should desire a coroner or justice of the peace, acting as such, to hold an inquest *super visum corporis*, they should be willing to pay for it, and not impose the costs and expenses thereof upon the county, under the circumstances I have above narrated and as they appear in these several inquests. In one of them, indeed, the costs were paid by the husband of the deceased, and no claim is made therefor upon the county.

These inquests will all have to be returned to the several justices who held them, in order that it may appear upon the face of the proceedings that the coroner was absent, or unable to attend, or that his office was held more than ten miles distant from the place where the death occurred. The justices seem to have acted in good faith, and I do not like to say upon the face of the proceedings that there was not reasonable cause for holding the inquests, but I have deemed it my duty to call the attention of the coroner and justices of the peace to this state of facts, so that they may know their rights, duties, and responsibilities in these various matters, and that there may be a stop put to this unnecessary holding of coroner's inquests upon every imaginable occasion.

If the coroner, in holding an inquest, is informed by the jury that they cannot come to a conclusion without the services of a physician, and it appears to the coroner to be necessary, he may call in the services of a physician to make a *post mortem* examination; and for this the county must pay a reasonable fee. This is a somewhat dangerous power, to be sure, to be put into the hands of coroners and justices of the peace, but power must be lodged somewhere. It is given to them, and certainly we hope that they will exercise it with a great degree of caution.

In some of the cases submitted to me I notice itemized bills of costs. Many of these items are utterly illegal and without any warrant of law. Coroners' juries were not entitled to any fees at common law; and, by express statute, only a few years old, they are entitled in this commonwealth to receive the sum of one dollar per day where the time employed does not exceed six hours, and one dollar and fifty cents per day where the time exceeds six hours; and they are entitled to receive no mileage whatever. And yet I find, in some of the inquests, jurors' fees charged at two dollars per day without it appearing at all whether they were ten hours or ten minutes in the discharge of their duties. Fees for witnesses are also charged in these bills. I know of no law or authority authorizing the taxation of witness fees before coroners' juries. It is the duty of such portion of the public as know anything pertinent to be heard before a coroner's inquest, to appear without fee or reward. In one of the inquisitions, the constable has charged fees for summoning the jury. The coroner himself should summon and qualify his jurors, and draw and return his inquest. He receives pay for the same. The coroner himself should do this and not call in the aid of any one else, unless he expects to pay him out of his own pocket.

I notice another charge made for livery hire in conducting jurors and witnesses to view the body. As I have said before, jurors are entitled to no mileage, neither are they entitled to any payment for expenses in the discharge of their duties, except that allowed by the fee bill.

While I have stated that the coroner may call in a physician to hold a *post mortem* examination under certain circumstances, I do not think he has a right to call in two physicians, and yet I find in one inquest the fees of two physicians charged for holding a *post mortem* examination.

What I have said above as to coroners, applies, of course, with equal, if not greater, force to justices of the peace acting as such under the statute in holding inquests *super visum corporis*.

I have noticed in these inquests before me, and, indeed, in many others that have been submitted to me heretofore, that the justices of the peace, acting as coroner, return the testimony with their inquisition, as if they were returning depositions taken for court. This should not be done. The inquest should not report the evidence, but should only return the effect thereof and the result that the inquest arrived at therefrom.

Owing, as I believe, to the unnecessary frequency of these inquests, and the consequent burden imposed upon the county in the payment of unnecessary costs, I deem it my duty to call the attention of the coroner and the various justices of the peace throughout the county to this matter, and the clerk of courts will see that the proper information of the principles laid down in this opinion is given to the coroner and the various justices of the peace.

East Benton.

Rev. Houtz held a series of meetings at St. James last week, commencing on Monday evening, preparatory to administering the Lord's supper on the following Sunday morning. Twelve young persons were admitted to full membership by the rite of confirmation. All the meetings were attended by large and appreciative audiences. All the sermons, especially the one on Friday evening, was one of Rev. Houtz's best efforts. There was a great deal of zeal and earnestness manifested during these services. A sixteen-year's pastorate, serving a single charge, establishes a record that challenges the plaudit, "well done, thou faithful and obedient servant."

There was much complaint in the early Fall that apples were scarce. There was, however, plenty of cider, and some was offered as low as $2.50 per barrel.

Our people have gathered an abundance of nuts and are now ready to go into Winter quarters.

Alf. McHenry, of Cambra, lost a horse last week and probably two, at least another was sick from lung fever and not expected to live.

Ever since early last Spring we heard the cry of something almost every night which we believed to be that of a bird. But of late we have concluded that it is a wild cat.

Andrew Runyan informed us that on last Tuesday night a week he heard a rumbling noise that shook the house, which was also heard and experienced by several other neighbors. As he could learn nothing of its origin it is supposed to be a slight earthquake shock.

According to Mr. Buckhorn "pumpkins and turnips are in abundance," but "girls to do housework as scarce as gold nuggets." But how is it when one starts out for a wife? Just look! There are plenty of pretty and good girls; ready, willing and waiting to do housework, but prefer doing their own to somebody elses, and who can blame them? That is right, girls, always look out for No. 1. It is to your interest.

Yes, subscribe for the COLUMBIAN. No bogus Democracy about it. It is Democratic "first, last, and all the time". If you want your Democratic strength renewed just read the COLUMBIAN. But this is out of our line of business, yet, we say, subscribe for the COLUMBIAN.

We have received from George Stinson & Co., of Portland, Maine, the well-known Art Publishers, a magnificent, full length, steel engraving of General Grant. It is after Anderson's celebrated photograph which was made while the general was still in full vigor, and represents him in his sturdy, manly strength, as the people wish to remember him. It is undoubtedly, the best portrait ever made of the general. Messrs. Stinson & Co. are in need of agents for several important, popular, new publications, and offer inducements that should be heeded by those in need of profitable work; those who write to them will receive, free, full particulars.

Call at James H. Mercer's and see the beautiful hanging lamps. Fourteen different styles in prices from $1.50 to $9.50.

The new grain house of H. V. White & Co., on Seventh street, affords excellent opportunities to farmers having grain to dispose of, as well as to those who wish to buy grain, flour, feed, salt and coal. They have erected a new Fairbanks scales and grain is unloaded without labor. All kinds of grain are received at any time without notice, at highest cash prices. When farmers can club together and furnish 500 bushels or over, a car is furnished and a man sent to load it. Kingston coal in all the different sizes constantly on hand.

Lightstreet.

Henry Shaffer of Centre one day last week stopped at Isaac Creasy's with his young team and neglected to tie them, when they became frightened and ran away, coming direct to Lightstreet. When near J. H. Townsend's one horse fell, no serious damage being done.

R. B. Grimes and wife of Millville spent a short time in town Sunday.

Mrs. Emma Leisher expects to leave on Tuesday for New York.

People should lookout for savage dogs, especially when they let children run at large. On Saturday last as Chas. Schug, son of William Schug, was playing on the street he was bitten badly about the face, by a dog from town.

Mrs. Baltis White is at present lying in a precarious condition.

A. C. Vanliew has now taken to his bed. He still gets weaker.

Isaac Reighard is at present employed by Silas Young.

E. A. Brown is engaged with Baltis White driving his huckster rig.

H. W. Buck, pastor of the Evangelical Association, has protracted meeting now in progress.

On Tuesday evening last quite a number of young people gathered at the residence of A. F. Terwilligers to enjoy themselves, as is the custom on such occasions.

A. B. White took a little recreation from business last week, visiting in different parts of the county.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23, 1885

Dear Public:

Come and see us.

We never had so much pleasure in asking you in before. Our house was never so comfortable. Standing-room at least is plenty.

Everybody is more indulgent toward an old unhandy house than he who lives in it. They admire its quaintness. He apologizes.

The naked beams, the ups and downs in the floors, the glimpses of distance, the cut-offs, the medley of rough conveniences and inconveniences, the very disorder and lawlessness of the store may have helped to express in the language of nature its unconventional untraditional character.

The asperity of it is wearing away. It was a sudden and sharp innovation in one of the most conservative cities. Nothing could justify it but signal success. At first we were stared at and laughed at and scolded at. We are stared at still; but the laughing and scolding are mostly over. It turns out that what we set out to do here was actually good for the city, its trade, its industry. Everybody sees it now; and that is why the sharpness is wearing away. It is time the old rough building in which this rough success was won should be smoothed a little.

There is something happy in gradually turning the old into new. The present condition of trade in Philadelphia hasn't come about in a minute.

We couldn't have torn the old building down and built a palatial store. For what would the two-million people have done who come here fifty-thousand a day?

Several years ago we dug out the dirt underneath and laid the foundations. The work was out of sight. The first you knew of it you were let into a basement long and wide and filled with fresh air and artificial sunshine.

Then the old dwellings on Chestnut street came in, one after another. The party-walls were broken through; the floors were brought together; you had the use of the lower stories; we of the upper; we bridged the little street between, and you forgot it was there.

All along we were lifting the roofs of various parts. New stories were added here and there from time to time. Extensions were made to the upper floors. About all you knew of what was going on was the iron pillars that rose in the night from foundations laid a year or two before.

Wanamaker's.

Within the past few months all these disjointed parts are drawn together and made into one. The little street and its bridges are gone. In place of it spacious and lofty transepts stretch across the Arcade from Thirteenth to City Hall square and up to the almost open sky. The Arcade itself is moved a step eastward to bring it into line with the middle aisle, and extended northward to intersect the transepts. Blind bridges over the little street are replaced by light and airy galleries very slightly obstructing the view.

All round the building—and now all round the building means along Market to City-hall square, to Chestnut, to Thirteenth, to Market again—all round the whole store inside, the ancient landmarks are gone—nothing remains to mark it as old. The same is true of part of the upper floors. The central portion isn't touched. It was lofty and picturesque before. Now it is old and almost low. The brighter aspect all around it makes us wonder how it ever was anything better than quaint.

We have exactly eleven and sixty-hundredths acres of room. We had, to begin with, two-and-forty-six-hundredths acres. There's more to be got overhead. We shall need it all.

We thank you for your patience while this work has been going on. We have had to make noise and dust. We have screened off both as much as we could. No beams have fallen. No harm has come to any one. Not even the hazardous sights of building have stirred your fears. What was night to you was our day. The work went on most briskly under the drowsy stars.

We thank you for more than patience. While the tedious work was going on, though parts of the store were made uncomfortable and parts uninhabitable, you have never left us. Trade has actually grown in spite of it all and during it all.

We owe you more than empty thanks. We owe you such a use of this building you have helped us to build as shall make this city, already a leader in industry, a light in the commercial world.

What we owe we shall faithfully try to pay.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Use O. K. Coffee the best in the market. Seldom equaled. Never excelled. For sale everywhere. Oct 2-tf

BEWARE!

Only one price! Do not be cheated. The same to all. I bake only 7-cent loaves. Try, and be convinced quality cannot be excelled in the county. Buy your bread of J. F. Caldwell. Leave orders for the wagon at the store in Exchange block.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease, Hood's Sarsaparilla is a constitutional remedy. It cures catarrh. Give it a trial.

It will not disappoint you. It is the best article known for purifying the blood and building up the health and strength. For 25 years erysipleas broke out in blotches on my face. I found no cure until I used Parker's Tonic two years ago. It is the medicine for me.—E. C. H. n 6 4t.

Those sharp pains in the small of the back and around the hips will quickly go after you apply a Hop Plaster. Ladies, pay attention to this. 25c.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla thoroughly cleanses the blood, stimulates the vital functions, and restores the health and strength. No one whose blood is impure can feel well. There is a weary, languid feeling, and often a sense of discouragement and despondency. Persons having this feeling should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify and vitalize the blood.

THE DEAD LINE

Is well remembered by the veterans of our "late war" but Speer's wine has achieved a wide reputation from its efficacy in the sick room, being one of the most pleasing and comforting beverages that can be given an invalid and at the same time is a powerful strength restorer. For sale everywhere.

There must be an open road between the food we eat and the substance of which our bodies are composed. If the road is clogged or closed we sicken, faint and die. This road is made up of the organs of digestion and assimilation. Of these the stomach and liver are chief. Most people have had more or less experience of the horrors of constipation. Prevent it and all its fearful sequences by using Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy." It is the first step that costs.

"We don't have to recommend Parker's Hair Balsam but once," writes Mr. C. A. Burger, druggist, of Liberty, N. Y. "After that it stands on its record." It stops falling hair, restores original color, softness and gloss. Exceptionally clean, prevents dandruff. nov-6-4t.

For a broken-down constitution the first thing that an American resorts to is what is generally known as a "gentle alcoholic stimulant." The only really reliable "Bitters," known not to possess baneful component parts, is Walker's Vinegar Bitters. It is the best remedy for impure blood, or for a torpid liver, ever yet discovered.

Never neglect a constipated condition of the bowels, or serious results surely follow such as piles, impure blood, and many chronic complaints. Burdock Blood Bitters.

Curious to think that desks and chairs kill people, but they do. Taken in large quantities office furniture is as fatal as yellow fever. We sit and write ourselves away. Sedentary habits produce constipation; it at begets dyspepsia; rheumatism and kidney trouble follow in their train, and death ends the chapter. You whose lives are passed over desks and in the confined air of offices ought to keep Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" always at hand for the stomach and brain. nov13.

Back ache? Hunt's Remedy will cure pains in the back or loins, female diseases, nervous prostration and kidney diseases.

Sick headache, Piles, constipation bilious headache and dyspepsia, are all speedily cured by Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy.

PERSONAL.

Dear Bro. Meek Ed. "The Central Methodist," Catlettsburg, Ky.

I see in the last "Central" that you want a remedy for sick headache. If you will use a remedy that you advertise in your paper every week, I am sure that you will be greatly benefited thereby and, I believe, cured. I have been a sufferer from sick headache, I can say almost from infancy, and have tried almost every remedy I could get, and never found anything to do me any good until I used Simmons Liver Regulator. I feel for any one that suffers with that terrible disease, and I hope you will give it a trial.

C. M. MORRIS, Brownsville, W. Va.

CATARRH

Is a very prevalent and exceedingly disagreeable disease, liable, if neglected, to develop into serious consumption. Being a constitutional disease, it requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, effecting a radical and permanent cure of catarrh in even its most severe forms. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

PRIVATE SALE
OF A VALUABLE
Farm and Woodland!

The undersigned offers at private sale the following described real estate, located in Franklin township, Columbia county, Penn'a., belonging to the estate of Daniel Clewell, deceased: a farm of

174 ACRES AND 140 PERCHES!

adjoining lands of Jonathan Fortner, Mrs. John Hower and B. P. Fortner. The improvements consist of

TWO FRAME DWELLING HOUSES

bank barn and all the necessary out-buildings. There is an abundance of fruit upon the premises, and a good spring of water. This farm is within two miles of Catawissa.

Also the following described tract, located in Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pa., belonging to the estate of Joseph Clewell, deceased:

20 ACRES OF WOODLAND

adjoining lands of Henry Roberts, Daniel Sheppy and others, being well set with choice chestnut and oak timber, suitable for lumber, props and railroad ties.

For particulars inquire of, or address JAMES S. LEWARS, executor of Daniel Clewell, decd. and administrator of Joseph Clewell, decd., Williamsport, Pa., or, W. H. RHAWN, his attorney, Catawissa, Penn'a. Nov 23d, 1885, 20-tt

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LAURA PATTON, DEC'D

Office-Seeking.

The order of the President excluding office-seekers and Senators and Representatives in pursuit of the same purpose for their constituents from executive interviews is an act of moral courage which sustains all that has been claimed for Mr. Cleveland as a man of conviction and fearlessness in the path of duty. The act is also applauded by every disinterested party in or out of politics and, if adhered to, will inaugurate a reform and establish a precedent in the duties of the President for which his successors will be thankful. The office-seeking craze has not been confined to later administrations, though—with the developement of the country and the expansion of the duties of the government—it has increased more than in equal proportion. The crazing for office appeard to have been contemporaneous in its origin with the foundation of the present form of government.

In the very earliest days of Washington's administration he was terribly annoyed by the aspirants for office, in fact to such an extent that he was seriously embarrassed in doing his duty in his office. As the government under the Constitution of 1787 was then in its incipient stages there existed a multitude of claims upon the President's attention, particularly in getting the machinery of the Executive office in motion. The first President has left among his papers an account of the audacity and persistence of the office-seeker of 1789. He tells us that he had no peace either day or night from the importunities of men clamoring for office. They flocked in from neighboring States, and even those more remotely situated and requiring days and weeks of hard journeying, by private or public conveyance or afoot, were not without their representatives in the general scuffle.

HOW THEY BORED WASHINGTON.

At last, he tells us, the rivalry became so great that the most bold crowded into his sleeping apartments before he was out of bed in the morning, and Mrs Washington, that stately dame in crimped caps, was compelled to lie abed, perhaps, with matronly modesty, with her head under the bedclothes, while the President was dressing, so as to get rid of the intruders. This last innovation upon the usual rules of etiquette governing the routine of a man's domestic surroudings was too much for the dignified Washington. He had submitted to a great many things for the sake of his country and particularly so as to cause as little friction as possible, for the new government had then hosts of opponents among the leading minds of the country. He accordingly sent to the Vice President aad members of the Cabinet a request for their views on certain questions propounded by him and intended to regulate the official and social regime of the Executive household. The replies were a subject of Cabinet conference, and the rules drawn up by Jefferson constitute to this day the foundation of the organic law of the Presidential office in its official and social environments.

During the earlier administrations, the number of offices being comparatively few and political contentions having higher aims than a war of spoils, the changes in office were few. As Randolph, of Roanoke, put it, few died and none resigned.

THE SPOILSMEN'S FEAST.

In Jackson's time the cry to the victors belong the spoils infused this disgraceful doctrine into American politics. Since then the official hours and leisure moments of the Presidents have been occupied in catering to the spoilsmen of their parties. The incessant badgering and importunities added to the natural perplexity of mind incident to efforts to please everybody has broken the heart of more than one President. It undermined the vigorous constitution of Taylor and drove Lincoln to a couch of illness on several occasions. It disturbed the peace of Grant's stolid nature and culminated in the assissination of Garfield.

In a conversation then, the President referred to the fact that his whole time had been consumed in listening to the appeals of applicants for office and their friends; that if that were to constitute the sum of his occupation for the rest of his four years in office it was a discouraging outlook. When he left for the summer he fully made up his mind to put an end to such an unnecessary occupation of the time of the President. When he returned from his summer recreation in the Adirondacks he intended not to submit to a repetion of his previous experience with the office-seeking throng, but yielded in hopes that its force would diminish in vigor.

THE CLAMOR INCREASING.

The approach of Congress, on the contrary, has increased the number of clamorous aspirants, reinforced as they are by the Senators and Representatives. With his first annual message to Congress, due in two weeks, and many important questions of public policy to be carefully decided preparatory to certain recommendations the President had no other refuge than the heroic treatment which he has resorted to. In view of all the buncombe in Congress over civil service reform, the recent executive order of the President is the first really sincere move in the direction of elevating the public service above the clamors of the spoilsmen.

J. H. Mercer would especially recommend to the ladies Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. As a laxative they have no equal. They are guaranteed to cure Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from a deranged stomach. With a free use of the Tablets, Sick Headache is impossible.

J. H. Mercer wishes to make an assertion, which he can back with a positive guarantee. It is all about Acker's Blood Elixir. He claims for it superior merits over all other remedies of its kind, and guarantees for it a positive and sure cure for Rheumatism, Syphillis, and all blood disorders, it frees the skin from spots and disease, and leaves the complexion clear. Ask him about it.

J. H. Mercer wishes to state that he has at last found an article he can sell on its merits. It is with pleasure he guarantees to the public Acker's English Remedy as a sure and never failing cure for Asthma, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Lung Troubles. It is the standard remedy for Consumption. I have never found its equal.

Five hundred years B. C, the Etruscan ladies fastened their coils and braids with spear-shaped pins, as beautiful as they were useful. Some of them were made of ivory and some of bronze and silver. They were ornamented in various ways, some with busts carved upon them, and some with full-length reclining figures. Venus rising out of the sea and stroking back her wet hair was a favorite design.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL — PURELY CALIFORNIA — DR. WALKER'S — EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

No other medicine known so effectually purges the blood of deep-seated diseases.

Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.

It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.

It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.

The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Anti-Bilious, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of VINEGAR BITTERS exceed those of any other medicine in the world.

No person can take the BITTERS according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.

These Fevers are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed.

It invigorates the Stomach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the frame, and carrying off without the aid of Calomel, or other minerals, all poisonous matter from the system. It is easy of administration, prompt in action, and certain in its results.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Pneumonia, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are at once relieved by VINEGAR BITTERS.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. In these, as in all constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS has shown its great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to Paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take occasional doses of VINEGAR BITTERS.

Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Swellings, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like VINEGAR BITTERS.

Miasma, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and all children's diseases may be made less severe by keeping the bowels open with mild doses of the Bitters. This wonderful remedy is especially adapted to the systems of children, for purifying herbs alone give it its remarkable curative powers. It contains no alcohol, opium or other poison.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Around each bottle are full directions printed in different languages.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 528, 530 & 532 Washington St., Cor. Charlton St., New York.

Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.

PATHOLOGICAL-DIAGRAM.

DR. KILMER'S — SWAMP-ROOT — KIDNEY, LIVER & BLADDER CURE.

LOCATING THE VITAL ORGANS — AND — REMEDIES FOR THEIR CURE.

SWAMP-ROOT (KIDNEYS, LIVER & BLADDER) — OCEAN-WEED HEART REMEDY — AUTUMN-LEAF EXT. (LOCAL) AND OINTMENT (EXTERNAL) — PILLS — FEMALE REMEDY (INTERNAL) — DISPENSARY & LABORATORY — BINGHAMTON, N.Y. U.S.A. — DR. KILMER & CO.

COMPLETE FEMALE REMEDY (INTERNAL & LOCAL) LADIES AT HOME.

U. S. GOVERNMENT — PROMPT — PURELY VEGETABLE — $1.00 — SIZE

THAT poor bed-ridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health by a few packages of Dr. Kilmer's COMPLETE FEMALE REMEDY. Why let them suffer when so easily cured? Ask your druggist for it. Price $1.00.

IF YOU are threatened with or already have Bright's disease, or if you pass red or bloody-urine, or stringy-urine, or milky-urine — Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT corrects all conditions and positively cures. Ask your druggist for it. 25c., $1.

IF YOU expectorate or raise matter, froth or phlegm—Dr. Kilmer's INDIAN CONSUMPTION CURE will remove the causes, and cure you. Ask your druggist for it. 25c., 50c., $1.

IF YOUR children have heart disease—give them Dr. Kilmer's OCEAN-WEED HEART REMEDY. Ask your druggist for it. $1.

Dr. McTaggart

This noted Specialist of Scranton, is the only specialist this side of New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo who makes an exclusive specialty of treating chronic, long standing and lingering diseases to which man and womankind are subject, such as Consumption, Bronchial affections, Scrofula, Salt-Rheum, Loss of Manhood, Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Old Sores, Epilepsy, Syphilis, Deafness, Loss of Voice, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chills and Fever, Worms, Liver complaint, Cancers, Tumors, Paralysis, Tape worm, Heart disease, &c., &c.

☞ Female diseases a specialty.

No matter how long you have been suffering nor how many Doctors you have employed in vain, you should apply to Dr. McTAGGART at once, when he will tell directly without holding out false hopes whether your disease is strictly curable or can only be relieved.

He owes his wide reputation for the successful treatment of all lingering or chronic diseases to experience and close application for over 20 years, and to no *miraculous power.*

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A GIFT Send 10 cents postage and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me. [nov20 1y

LIKE HIS FATHER.

He Was Afflicted With Stone in the Bladder.

Mr. S. W. Hicks, of Pleasant Valley, Duchess county, N. Y., the son of Mr. E. S. Hicks, whose name may have appeared in this journal in connection with an article similar to this, was, like his father, afflicted with stone in the bladder, only that his case was more serious than his father's. The father advised the son to write to Dr. David Kennedy, of Roundout, N. Y., who, he said, would tell him what to do. Dr. Kennedy replied, suggesting the use of KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, which had worked so successfully in the father's case. Mr. Hicks, who had been assured by the local physicians that they could do nothing more for him, tried FAVORITE REMEDY. After two weeks' use of it he passed a stone ¾ of an inch long and the thickness of a pipe stem. Since then he has had no symptoms of a return of the trouble. Here is a sick man healed. What better results could have been expected? What greater benefit could medical science confer? The end was gained; that is surely enough. Dr. Kennedy assures the public, by a reputation which he cannot afford to imperil, that the FAVORITE REMEDY does invigorate the blood, cures liver, kidney and bladder complaints, as well as all those diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females.

Thousands of Grateful People voluntarily testify in letters to Dr. Kennedy, with a warmth and fullness of words which mere business documents and certificates never possess, what "Favorite Remedy," the great specific for blood, liver and kidney disorders, has done for them and their friends.

TRADE MARK

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY,

THE GREAT

Blood Purifier of the World.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR

CATARRH.

THE most stubborn cases yield readily to it and has not failed to Cure a single case where directions are followed. Its success has been remarkable and its cures wonderful. It is the most successful preparation in the market for CATARRH and the only one that promises an Absolute, Positive Cure. It is truly a blessing to mankind. A Trial is all that is asked for it. Once used, it is always recommended. Send for testimonials of actual cures.

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR

MALARIA.

A POSITIVE CURE IS ASSURED.

One bottle is generally sufficient for a cure. Stop taking Quinine. A trial only is asked for KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY. It is a SPECIFIC for all diseases arising from an impure blood and drives all eruptions from the skin. For Syphilitic complaints it is superior to any preparation in the market. One bottle will cure most of the following complaints and a continued use will POSITIVELY cure. Save doctor bills and try it.

RHEUMATISM.
SCROFULA.
SKIN ERUPTIONS.
VENEREAL DISEASES.
DYSPEPSIA.
LOSS OF APPETITE.
FEELING OF LANGOUR.
BILIOUSNESS.
LIVER TROUBLES.
NERVOUS WEAKNESS.
FEMALE WEAKNESS.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY is no patent medicine, but a safe and pleasant preparation to take and surely the greatest medical discovery of the age. One bottle regenerates the entire system and possesses more virtue than a half dozen bottles of ordinary patent preparations. Write for testimonials and other information.

☞For sale by druggists generally. KELLER & CO., Harrisburg, Pa., six bottles will be sent express paid.

TRADE MARK

An Old Soldier's

EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas,
May 3, 1882.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

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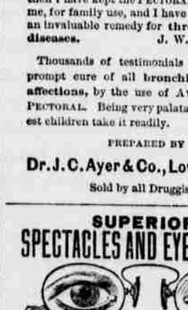
THE "GOOD ENOUGH"



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No Dropping Oil on the Floor or Table; No Faucet to Leak or get Knocked open to waste Contents or cause Explosions. No Corks to Lose. Closes Perfectly Air Tight. No Leakage—No Evaporation—Absolutely Safe.

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AND

FARMERS' PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

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The Bloomsburg Public Schools.

In November 13th's issue of the COLUMBIAN was published an article entitled "The Educational Doctors of Bloom District and their Remedies." The writer of the article after quoting the ideas of several authors of whom the public in general knows nothing, draws the conclusion that, "The directors of Bloomsburg have undertaken a task for which they have shown a most lamentable degree of unfitness."

The writer also declares, "No wonder the better sense of the teachers revolt against a process so unreasonable and unhuman."

As one of the teachers employed by the board of directors of the town of Bloomsburg, I desire to say publicly that my better sense has never yet revolted against the process to which the writiter refers; but on the other hand when by comparing the public school of Bloomsburg with like schools of other towns and cities; I find that the upper grades of the Bloomsburg school is at least two years below the corresponding grades of the Wilkes-Barre or Williamsport schools. And when daily I witness mass of human beings crowded into the primary departments where many of them have already been too long, and by the methods that have been in use have failed to make even ordinary progress; every atom in my being revolts against such a system of education that has degraded the Bloomsburg public school, wasted the public money and worst of all injured the minds of the children and youth of the town, which injury can never be repaired.

It is evident that a great wrong has been committed in the public school of Bloomsburg and it is time for the fathers and mothers, who have been paying the taxes for the purpose of educating their children to investigate this matter and decide which is the proper manner to instruct, to teach a child to read before it learns its letters or to teach it its letters before it learns to read—to teach a child to walk before it learns to creep or to teach it to creep before it learns to walk? Let the parents of the school children visit the schools and talk with the teachers and find out what is being done with their children. You have a right to do this and when you realize that the future welfare of your child depends upon the primary instruction which it is now recieving at school do you not consider that it is your duty to see that that instruction is correctly given, and if you have been wronged as has deen claimed, to seek redress by giving your support to the action of the school board, which proposes to remodel the entire system and bring the scholar back to the text book, the definition and the rule, which vague theorists declare will be forgotten in the near future?

TEACHER.

Famous Medicine Men.

Messrs. Root & Tinker, of New York City, who have published from time to time handsome lithograph portraits of the prominent journalists of the United States and Great Britain, have just issued a very attractive engraving, 22 by 28 inches, of the leading Proprietary Medicine Manufacturers of the United States, including Dr. J. C. Ayer, C. I. Hood, Dr. Hostetter of "Hostetter's Bitters," John Hodge of "Merchant's Gargling Oil," Mr. Scott of Scott's Emulsion," Dr. J. H. Schenck, H. E. Bucklen of "Electric Bitters," Mr Powell of "Iron Bitters," Dr. Tutt, Dr. Brandreth of "Brandreth's Pills," and H. H. Warner of "Warner's Safe Cure" and "Tippecanoe" fame. We doubt it a more attractive looking group of eleven men could be got together from any one walk of life. As is quite appropriate, the central figure is H. H. Warner, the background of whose vignette is his trade mark of an iron safe, inscribed with the names of the famous Warner's Remedies. Mr. Warner is the most prominent as well as the most successful proprietary medicine manufacturer this country has yet produced, and his zeal in the prosecution of his business grew out of the fact, in large measure, that he himself, when given up to die as incurable of an extreme kidney disorder, in 1879, was cured by the remedy to which he has given world-wide fame—"Warner's Safe Cure." The sale of the "Warner's Safe Remedies" has been so widely extended that warehouses and laboratories for their manufacture have been established in all quarters of the globe, not the least prosperous being one in far distant Australia. People have erroneous notions, both of the motives and character of proprietary medicine men. As a rule they are solid, substantial, trustworthy citizens, who win the success that comes to them purely on the merit of the goods they produce and of the work they perform. This is especially true of the central figure of this group. This picture hanging side by side with prominent journalists, religious, political and foreign, will probably attract more attention than those famous editorial writers, because there is hardly a person who walks the street, who has not either used some of the remedies manufactured by these men, or had their interest stimulated in the gentleman themselves by the record made by their remedies among personal friends. This picture is sent out with the compliments of Mr. H. H. Warner, who, besides having won such distinguished fame as the manufacturer of "Warner's Safe Cure," is well known as the founder of the "Warner Astronomical Observatory," Rochester, N. Y., and the "Warner Astronomical Prizes," for cometary discovery, so eagerly sought for by astronomers all over the world. Mr. Warner is a self-made man, and those who know him best say that the success which he has won thus early in life (he being at present not over 45 years of age), is in all respects eminently deserved, for he is a man of very broad views and wide-extended liberality.

There is a pool in Utah only a foot deep and situated at a very high altitude, that refuses to freeze even in the severest winters. There is another that mysteriously replenishes itself with half-grown trout. One stream, though clear as crystal to the eye and tasteless, stains all the vegetation it flows over a deep brown. A warm spring near Salt Lake City is the strongest sulphur water in the world. A hot spring a few miles off, with waters so hot that you can hardly put your hand into them, and as bright as diamonds, is one of the most remarkable combinations of chemicals ever analyzed.

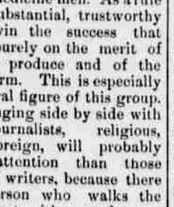
ELY'S Cream Balm

Cleanses the head. Allays inflammation. Heals the sores. Restores the senses of taste, smell, hearing. A Quick relief. A positive cure.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Send for circular.

ELY BROTHERS, druggists, Owego, N. Y.

CATARRH



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THE GREAT Unfailing Specific FOR LIVER DISEASE.

SYMPTOMS: Bitter or bad taste in mouth; tongue coated white or covered with a brown fur; pain in the back, sides, or joints often mistaken for rheumatism; SOUR STOMACH; LOSS OF APPETITE; sometimes nausea and waterbrash, or indigestion; flatulency and acid eructations, bowels alternately costive and lax; HEADACHE; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; DEBILITY; low spirits a thick, YELLOW appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough; fever, restlessness; the urine is scanty and high colored, and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

(PURELY VEGETABLE)

Is generally used in the South to arouse the torpid liver to a healthy action.

IT ACTS WITH EXTRAORDINARY EFFICACY ON THE

LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

AS EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

MALARIA, CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, COLIC, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, ETC. ETC. ETC.

Endorsed by the use of 2 millions of bottles as

The Best Family Medicine

For children, for adults, and for the aged.

SAFE TO TAKE IN ANY CONDITION OF THE SYSTEM!

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Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping and name of two book agents, will receive FREE a Steel Finish Parlor Engraving of all our PRESIDENTS, including Cleveland, size 22x28 inch, worth $4.00.

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July 17-1y

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.		STATIONS.	SOUTH.	
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.
3 02	12 30		Scranton	6 20	2 15
2 54	12 25	8 26	Bellevue	6 15	2 10
2 48	12 22	8 22	Taylorville	6 20	2 26
2 40	12 15	8 16	Lackawanna	6 27	2 32
2 34	12 08	8 10	Hamilton	6 31	2 39
2 27	12 03	8 05	West Pittston	6 40	2 46
2 22	11 58	7 58	Wyoming	6 45	2 52
2 17	11 54	7 54	Mallby	6 49	2 56
2 12	11 50	7 50	Bennett	6 53	3 00
2 08	11 47	7 47	Kingston	6 58	3 05
2 08	11 47	7 47	Kingston	6 58	3 05
2 03	11 42	7 42	Kingston Junc	7 02	3 09
1 59	11 38	7 38	Plymouth	7 07	3 13
1 54	11 34	7 34	Avondale	7 12	3 20
1 50	11 30	7 30	Nanticoke	7 15	3 25
1 43	11 23	7 23	Hunlock's Creek	7 21	3 32
1 37	11 12	7 12	Shickshinny	7 37	3 44
1 31	11 06	7 06	Hick's Ferry	7 50	3 52
1 25	11 01	7 01	Beach Haven	7 57	4 02
1 20	10 56	6 56	Berwick	8 04	4 11
1 15	10 51	6 51	Briar Creek	8 10	4 20
1 09	10 45	6 45	Willow Grove	8 14	4 25
1 04	10 40	6 40	Lime Ridge	8 18	4 29
1 00	10 36	6 36	Espy	8 25	4 36
12 55	10 31	6 31	Bloomsburg	8 30	4 41
12 50	10 26	6 26	Rupert	8 36	4 50
12 45	10 21	6 21	Catawissa Bridge	8 41	4 55
12 40	10 16	6 16	Danville	8 48	5 05
12 35	10 11	6 11	Chulasky	8 53	5 12
12 30	10 06	6 06	Cameron	8 58	5 17
12 25	10 01	6 01	Northumberland	9 05	5 25
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 18?

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 8th, 1885. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD,

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.40 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.45 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.50 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily, for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.00 a. m. Baltimore, 5.25 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

7.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.35 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.55—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.00 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1.00 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.50 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.15 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKES-BARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.32 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.37 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.58 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.40 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.05 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p.m.

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.14 a. m. Wilkes-Barre 11.55 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 3.15 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.48 p. m., Sunbury, 7.45 p. m.

CHA. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

N. W. AYER & SON

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nov 13-4t-d

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DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

nov-13-4t-d

JURY LIST.

FOR DECEMBER TERM, FIRST WEEK.

Bloom—Peter Billmeyer, John Crotty, H B Clark, Harry Fornwald, G M Lockard, Samuel Shaffer.
Beaver—F G Lauer.
Benton—Wm Doty, Charles Gibbons, Wm Hulme, David Hartman, Eli McHenry.
Berwick—W L Snyder.
Briarcreek—H G Kashinki.
Catawissa—Augustus Brooks, Wm B Clark, D B Fortner, Michael Fetterman, Charles Sharp